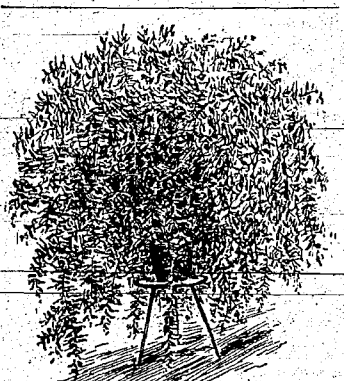


A New Ornamental Asparagus.
One of the best and most attractive house plants of recent introduction is Asparagus Sprengeri, which is rapidly superseding the once so popular snailx for floral decorations. Our engraving shows its graceful form and habit when grown as a pot plant, but it is equally well suited for planting in hanging baskets. Its fronds are frequently four feet long of a rich shade of green and very useful for cutting, retaining their freshness for weeks after being cut.



Asparagus Sprengeri.
As a house plant it has exceeded expectations, as it stands dry atmosphere better than the older kinds of ornamental asparagus, and is not particular as to any special position. It delights in a well-enriched soil, rather light in composition, with plenty of drainage, and grows very rapidly. It is decidedly pretty when in bloom, its little flowers being pure white or short racemes, and the anthers are of a bright orange color.

Water Over Drains.
It sometimes happens when severe cold comes before snow and rain that the ground freezes so hard over drained land that when the snow is melted the surplus water cannot at once make its way to the drain beneath. Sometimes in winter these sheets of water will be frozen over, during some cold spell, and while thus covered with ice, the water beneath it will find its way through the tiles and disappear. No harm comes to grass land thus left covered with ice for two or three days. But winter wheat is sometimes winter killed by ice on the edges of the pond, where the freezing of the water catches the wheat plant in its icy embrace, and often snaps the stem where it is joined to the root at the surface of the ground.

To Bridge a Colt.
The horse that has been properly bridled when a colt will rarely forget the lessons learned in youth. The way to do this is to smooth out the forehead so it will not be in the way, grasp the brow band of the bridle in the right hand and the bit with the left. The bridle is thus held in position, and with the fingers of the left hand entrance to the mouth is made by pressing against the gums between the incisor and jaw teeth. This will seldom fail to cause him to open his mouth, and the bit can easily be put in, but it should not be



BRIDDLING A COLT.
done suddenly or violently. After the bit is in the mouth the ears should be carefully and gently placed in position.

Low Prices for Tomatoes.
Tomatoes can be grown more cheaply than potatoes, and at the same prices per bushel the vegetable grown above ground pays better than the other. The chief cost of the tomato is the waste that is incurred in marketing the crop. In the hands of dealers the tomatoes often shrivel and become unsalable, and this of course adds to the selling price of what can be marketed. But where canneries take the crop as fast as it is ripened, the managers find that they can induce the growing of tomatoes by the acre at much lower prices than most farmers thought it would cost to produce them.

Oats for Young Animals.
There are two reasons why oats are an excellent feed for young and growing stock. They have enough bulk because of their chaff, so that the grain in moderate amounts will not heat or choke in the stomach, and the character of the grain supplies just the nutriment required for growing animals. It takes very little oats per day to keep a yearling calf or a colt thrifty and greatly increase its value after the winter's feeding.

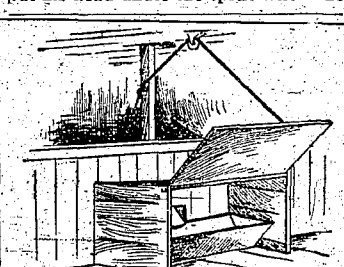
New Varieties of Potatoes.
In choosing varieties of potatoes for spring planting it is advisable to select those that have been recently produced from seed, provided, of course, that their quality and productiveness have

been tested and are generally known. The variety that is newly produced from seed is generally more vigorous than that it is likely to be after a few years' contest with potato bugs, and the blight and rots which all help to decrease potato vigor and productiveness. But it is not advisable to plant potatoes, however good, which are very unlike standard sorts, and whose good qualities are not generally known. There is no such difference in potatoes that the mere fact that a potato is a potato is not enough with most consumers to secure a market for it until after they have given it a trial.

Wood Ashes for Potatoes.
Of the fertilizers that can be secured on the farm unleached wood ashes make one of the very best that can be used with potatoes, writes N. J. Shepherd, in Nebraska Farmer. They can be applied in the hill or in the furrow broadcast, but it will be an exceptional case when a sufficient quantity can be secured to apply broadcast over the surface. For this reason applying in the hill will prove most economical. The ground can be prepared in a good tith all ready for planting and the furrows run out and then a small quantity of ashes dropped where each hill is to be planted and stirred in the soil, and upon this the seed can be dropped and covered. Potatoes require potash and phosphoric acid, and this can be supplied with unleached wood ashes, bone dust or bone meal or in a commercial fertilizer with less waste than in almost any other way. If farm or stable manure is used it should always be well rotted and fined and then thoroughly incorporated with the soil. My experience is that applying fresh manure to the soil just before planting furnishes conditions favorable to the development of scab and also in many cases produces a fungus growth of tubers.

Barley as Stock Food.
Barley is not extensively grown, yet it is a superior stock food and will grow on soils that will not produce wheat. In England hogs are fattened on barley, and the meat contains more lean than that produced from corn. In feeding pigs as a test barley gave better results than corn, a pound of growth being secured from 3 1/2 pounds of barley, at a cost of 2c per pound, which was better than from any other food. Pigs, however, grow more rapidly than adult hogs. Ground grain proved superior to the unground. In steer feeding both corn and wheat surpassed barley, and with lambs the results were about the same with corn, wheat and barley. Corn and barley mixed gave better results than either alone in some cases. These tests should make barley a favorite where it is not now grown at all.

A Safety Pig Trough.
The pig will get into the trough when one wishes to clean it out, and he will put his head under the spout when one



wishes to pour in the milk. The device herewith shows how the pig can be kept away from the trough until everything is in readiness for him to eat. The swinging door is closed until the trough has been cleaned and the milk or other food poured in. Then it is raised and all the usual bother obliterated. Have a ring on the rope to avoid the necessity of having to tie it whenever the swinging door is raised.

Overdriving Draught Horses.
The draught horse never has so hard and sound a hoof as the horse used from childhood to rapid driving on the road. He not only needs to be kept shod when driven, but the greatest care should be taken that he never be overdriven. It is not in their lungs, but in their feet, that draught horses most often go wrong when used freely on the road. Their weight unfits them for rapid driving, as even if their feet were sound the extra weight with which each foot would come upon the ground means a jar not only to the foot, but to the entire system. But in most cases it is the feet that usually give out after hard-driving on the road.

Don't Gorge Your Hens.
Hens that are being "coached" for egg production should not be "stuffed." Their food being of the proper character their crops should never be more than moderately full. It is a delusion to suppose that hens will not eat more than is good for them. As in the case of human beings, when tempted by appetizing viands, they will gorge themselves, and thus bring on indigestion, and waste energy in the effort to get rid of the surplus.

Pruning Grape Vines.
It is often possible during mild weather in winter to do considerable work in the vineyard. After warm weather in spring starts the sap, the vines will bleed more or less before the cut ends dry up so as to stop the flow. It is always better in late pruning to leave an inch or more of stub above the bud, so that if sap does start it will not chill the bud as it will sometimes do, and thus check its growth.

Have Wheels in Their Heads.
When young men tell you they never read experiment station bulletins, that they take no stock whatever in the farm institutes, and, at the same time, they are about to be sold out under mortgage on a farm their old father gave them free of debt, there is something wrong in the brain machinery of those men and no mistake. Heard's Dairyman.

Milk Cured for Fowl.
In giving fowl milk there is often danger that they will soil and spoil their feed while eating it. If the milk is made into curd, and is then dried by mixing curd made of corn meal and wheat bran with it, the fowl will be much less liable to disease than if they are fed milk in its cold state.

KILLING PRESIDENTS.
Unhappy Must Be the Rulers of the Latin America.
For the last year Latin America, always turbulent, has been the scene of a reign of terror compared with which European uprisings are nowhere. Three rulers have been assassinated, attempts have been made on the lives of two others and plots and conspiracies against still half a dozen others have been nipped in the bud. The assassination of the President of Guatemala, Barrios, ends the career of a man whose position was founded on the murder of his opponents. Central and South America have been noted for years for the rapidity of their revolutions in governments. This everyone knows, but the methods of the assassins of presidents have obtained but little attention.

In only one instance out of a dozen has there been a spasmodic attempt at the murder of a ruler. When the two martyrs, Presidents of the United States fell there was no sympathy anywhere with the assassins. Both thought he was doing the South a service, but the South repudiated him then and ever since. Guiteau's act was that of a crazed partisan. But when a president of a republic in Central or South America falls under the knife or the bullet of the murderer the whole country, except the immediate followers of the victim, exclaims: "It is well. Now we shall have peace!"

A year ago the President of Uruguay was Don Fructo Bordaberry, the son of a Frenchman, and who by surviving half a dozen revolutions had reached the highest position in the republic. Last year he was accused of fomenting an overturn of the government. In April a man fired a revolver at him at short range, but missed him. The next month another man tried unsuccessfully to kill him with dynamite.

In August, however, his hour came. As he was leaving the cathedral at Montevideo, after a Te Deum in connection with the celebration of the 72d anniversary of the establishment of the republic, a youth named Arredondo fired two shots at the president, who died almost at once. The people of Montevideo did not allow gaiety to give way to grief.

Senor Jose Cuestas, President of the Senate, succeeded to the presidency of the republic until the election in the following March. In December an ex-policeman tried to kill him, but the bystanders warded him off.

The next ruler marked for death by the assassin was President Diaz, of Mexico. Again a national holiday was selected for the commission of the crime, Sept. 10 being the Independence Day of Mexico. The President had just left the line of the military parade with his Secretary of War, when a Mexican named Arroyo struck the President on the back of the head with his fist. Not one of the Presidents of the republic to the south of us is beloved of his people as Diaz. The assassin was seized

by the police and soldiers and nearly clubbed to death. The people would have killed him at once if they had not been restrained by the soldiers. Arroyo was taken to the police station and was afterward stabbed to death.

The next work of the assassin was down in Brazil. The President of this republic was Dom Prudente de Moraes Barrios. Commonly, however, he dropped the Barrios from his name. After Pilexotto, the first President, had put down the rebellion of 1893-94, Moraes succeeded him in the high office. Early last year Moraes had a little rebellion on his own hands, a revolt led by a fanatic in one of the provinces. Brazil became prosperous under the new President, who was mild in temperament, though exhibiting great determination.

Early last November a soldier of Brazil, Mello by name, tried to shoot the President. Men nearby protected Moraes, but his nephew was wounded. Gen. Batacourt, minister of war, drew close to the soldier and attempted to secure him. In reward he was stabbed so severely that he died in a few minutes. This was not the act of a solitary crank, but the result of an organized attempt to get rid of a president who had shown vigor in suppressing the fanatical rebellion. Soon after the police began to investigate, and their report indicated the Vice-President of Brazil and a long list of distinguished public men.

THE OLD MCKINLEY HOME.
Birthplace of James McKinley, the Pioneer of the Family in America.
Standing in the county of Antrim-Ireland's northernmost district—is a comfortable old farm house, which until recently attracted little notice, but which has now become a place of more than local fame. Parish oracles point out the homestead of Dercock with nation, and errant Americans drift thither from Lorne, Belfast and even distant Dublin. For this square-built stone farm house was the nursing home of the house of McKinley, and under this venerable roof was born James McKinley, pioneer of the family in America, and ancestor of the President of the United States.

MISS FRANCES ELIZABETH WILLARD.



THE death of Miss Frances E. Willard brought sorrow to many hearts. For many years she has been identified with a reform that was far-reaching and important, and her activity was such that, by the very modesty of her work and the sincerity of her purpose, she was carried to, rather than sought, a prominence that was so pronounced that one of the magazines not long since referred to her as the "unworn queen of America." Early identified with the Woman's Christian Temperance movement, she was always its most trusted leader. In her gentle personality were the elements of true leadership that enabled her to marshal the forces of temperance into a mighty host. Without fanaticism or bigotry she brought to the organization of which she was the head the intrepid courage of a dauntless leader, the ripe attainments of a liberal scholarship and the loving kindness of a nature that never lost the softer attributes of refined womanhood. Surveying the beauty of her life, its plenitude of noble achievement and its beautiful sacrifice, her keenest critics, who sometimes assailed the methods of the organization which she founded, must join in the acknowledgement that she was a great moral force and that her services to mankind were inestimable.

Idea, which keeps undesirable strangers out, while bidding a hearty welcome to the desirable. Besides this door, through which one gets a view of the neatly kept interior, stands an ancient granite stone, now used as a seat, but which once occupied a more important position. The two chimneys of the cottage are very old, but so strongly and serviceably did the McKinleys of former days build them that subsequent dwellers found in them nothing to alter. The same, indeed, may be said of Dercock as a whole—it was built through out solidly and well.

From many residents of the parish were gathered scraps of Dercock history, until it was easy to trace the modern story of the old house. Some said that the McKinleys were of a Scottish race that settled in Antrim during James I's plantation of Ulster; others stoutly maintained that they were of pure Irish stock, and merely a sub-

ject story of the old house. Some said that the McKinleys were of a Scottish race that settled in Antrim during James I's plantation of Ulster; others stoutly maintained that they were of pure Irish stock, and merely a sub-



tribe or branch family of the great house of O'Neill. However this may be, it is fairly certain that during the reign of Charles II. James McKinley, son of another James McKinley, and called "Shamus Oge," or "James the younger," settled upon the lands of Dercock. The name "Shamus Oge" may be found among the list of those to whom a contract for the making of a road along the shores of Lough Neagh was issued in the year 1688. In 1709 David McKinley of Dercock was a col-



SPEECH BY MCKINLEY.

THE PRESIDENT TALKS TO PENNSYLVANIA STUDENTS.

The Father of His Country a Pattern for All Patriots, Both in His Private and Public Life—Fearless as a Statesman, Soldier and Citizen.

Example for All Americans.
President McKinley addressed a large and appreciative audience, composed of the faculty and students of the University of Pennsylvania and their friends, on the afternoon of Feb. 22, at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. Mr. McKinley was introduced by Provost Chas. C. Harrison.

The utterances of the President were greeted with frequent applause. He said in part:

In its entirety Washington's public life is as familiar to the American student as the history of the United States. They are associated in holy and indissoluble bonds. With enduring fame as a great soldier the world recognized his equal accomplishments in the paths of statesmanship. As a soldier he was peerless in the time in which he lived, and as a statesman his rank is fixed with the most illustrious in any country or in any age. From the hour when Washington declared in his Virginia home he would raise a thousand men and equip them at his own expense to march to the defense of Boston, he became the masterful spirit of the continental army and the mightiest single factor in the continent's struggle for liberty and independence.

Apparently without personal ambition, aspiring royal honors when they were suggested to him, he fulfilled a still more glorious destiny as the guiding force of a civilization tower and mightier than the history of man has ever known. Slaves, however, he hated slavery, and provided in his will for the emancipation of his slaves. Not a college graduate, he was always enthusiastically a friend of liberal education. He used to on every suitable occasion impress upon the youth of the country the importance of a high standard of general education and characterized a diffusion of knowledge as the most essential element of strength in a system of free government. And how reverent always was this great man, how prompt and generous his recognition of the guiding hand of Divine Providence in establishing and controlling the destinies of the colonies and the republic.

At the very height of his success and reward as he emerged from the revolution, receiving by unanimous acclaim the plaudits of the people and commanding the respect and admiration of the civilized world, he did not forget that his first official act as President should be a fervent supplication to the Almighty Being who rules the universe. But Washington on this occasion went further and spoke for the people, assuming he had voiced the sentiments of the young nation in thus making faith in Almighty God and reliance upon his favor and care one of the strong foundations of the Government then inaugurated. And proceeding, Washington states the reasons for his belief in language so exalted that it should be graven deep upon the mind of every patriot.

In an age of great activity, industrial commerce, strife and perplexing problems we should never forget the simple faith in Almighty God as recognized in the name of the American people by Washington and the first Congress. But if a timely lesson is to be drawn from the opinions of Washington on assuming the office of President, so also much practical advice can be derived from a present application of portions of his farewell address, a document in which Washington laid down the principles which appeared to him "all important to the permanence of your country as a people." In that address Washington contends in part (1) for the promotion of the institutions of learning; (2) for the clearing of the public credit; (3) for the observance of good faith and justice toward all nations.

A hundred years ago free schools were very little known in the United States. There were excellent schools for the well-to-do; and charitable institutions for the instruction of boys and girls without means; but a free public school open alike to the children of rich and poor, supported by the State, awaited creation and development. The seed planted by the fathers soon bore fruit. Rich as are the collegiate endowments of the old world, none of them excel in munificence the gifts made to educational institutions by the people of the United States, and by their government in conformity with the "influenced which sound learning has on religion and manners; on government, liberty and laws." I have had peculiar satisfaction in the fact that Washington in those early days, when engrossed with mighty governmental problems, did not forget his contributions for the education of the poor and left in his will a bequest to be dedicated to free public instruction. Nothing better tells the value he placed upon knowledge as essential to the highest and best citizenship.

"Cherish the public credit." How much of both reflection and instruction are combined in this simple admonition of the father of his country. The United States emerged from the bitter and prolonged struggle of the revolutionary war exhausted financially, with a hundred existing perplexities and difficulties which remained to be solved before the financial credit of the new nation could be established at home and demonstrated abroad. But Washington knew how to gather around him and place in positions of greatest trust able financiers and economists whose names the country still venerates and whose great work it still enjoys. Hamilton, Morris, Gallatin and others were instrumental in establishing the treasury and inaugurating the financial operations of this Government upon principles which recognized that the most enduring basis of national credit was national honor, and that whatever other assets we might have or acquire that was indispensable first, last and all the time, if we would cherish the public credit. We have been fully rewarded all along our history by adhering to the principles of Washington in keeping public faith. Before half the century passed we had paid off our national debt and had a balance in the treasury. Another debt, the greatest in our history, was incurred in the war for the preservation of the Union. But this did not exceed the resources or discourage the intentions of the American people. There were those who suggested repudiation, but the people repudiated them and went on unchecked, discharging the obligations of the Government in coin of honor. From the day one flag was unfurled to the present hour no stain of a just obligation violated has yet tarnished the American name. This must and will be true in the future as it has been in the past. Some part of the column may waver and wander away from the standard, but there will ever rally around it a mighty majority to preserve it stainless and in honor.

To-day, nearly a century from Washington's death, we turn reverently to the study of the leading principles of that comprehensive chart for the guidance of the people. It was his unflinching, unimpaired devotion to the sacred duty which more than anything else made him what he was and contributed so directly to make us what we are. Follow-

ing the precepts of Washington we cannot err. The wise lessons in government which he left it is worth our while to heed. He seems to have grasped all the possible conditions and pointed the way to safely meet them. He established danger signals all along the pathway of the nation's march. We have every incentive to cherish the memory and teachings of Washington.

DUTIES OF THE RICH.
Ex-President Harrison Addresses Chicago Union League Club.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison spoke at the central meeting of the annual celebration of the Union League Club in honor of Washington's birthday in the Auditorium in Chicago. The ex-President took for his subject, "Obligations of Wealth." He said:

Monuments and birthday anniversaries should be commemorative, not creative—commemorative of deeds that evoke wide gratitude and of virtues that are still profitable. Scientists have reproduced some of the significant animals and reptiles of the world's early history. We look at them with fear and wonder, and congratulate ourselves that they are extinct types. So there have been among men monsters of power and violence. We cannot forget them, but we are glad they lived in another epoch. But there are men who have so won our hearts that we would recall them if we could. We feel the need of them. We assemble on this anniversary of the birth of Washington, not so much, if at all, to bring tribute to him, as to learn at his feet the lessons of a conscientious citizenship. The limitable qualities of Washington's character and life, those that did not exhaust themselves on a locality or a period; that are instructive not only to military commanders and chief magistrates, but to the unofficial citizen; the lessons that he taught, not for the march and battle, but for quiet days when no drum beat calls to duty—these are the qualities and lessons that should engage our thought to-day.

In choosing for my theme "The Obligations of Wealth," I am not vesting this anniversary from its legitimate use. The word "wealth" in its modern use has suffered a limitation if not a perversion. Originally and strictly it means wealth of wealth, exterior possessions. We live in a great age of agitation, of a war of clashing thoughts and interests. The seams which mark the face of the social landscape seem to be widening chasms, and if these gulfs are to be filled we must establish dumps on both sides of them. It will add the work if those on either side use the bridges that connect it from the other side. Wealth should neither be the object of our enmity nor the basis of our consideration.

The special purpose of my address to-day is to press home this thought upon the prosperous, well-to-do people of our community, and especially of our great cities: That one of the conditions of the security of wealth is a proportionate and full contribution to the expenses of the State and local governments. It is not only wrong, but it is unsafe, to make a show in our homes and on the street that is not made in the tax-revenue.

"Equality is the golden thread that runs all through the fabric of our civil institutions—the dominating note in the swelling symphony of liberty. Equality, not of conditions, not of natural endowment, but of rights, is the foundation stone of our governmental structure. And as a corollary, necessary and imperative, to this doctrine of inequality of right, is the doctrine of a proportionate and reliable contribution to the cost of administering the government. The duty of the State to protect life, liberty and property is conditioned upon a fair contribution to the cost of government. A full and conscientious discharge of that duty by the citizen is one of the tests of good citizenship. To evade that duty is a moral delinquency, an unpatriotic fact."

For very many years an opinion has been prevalent that the great bulk of the personal property of the States, especially of the class denominated "securities," including stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages and such like, has escaped taxation. With a very few exceptions the great fortunes in this country are invested in such securities. The delinquency appears to be located largely in our great cities. Recent investigations of students of political science, and recent tables prepared by State officials have disclosed an appalling condition of things. The evil seems to have been progressing since the first great centers of population and wealth, these forms of personal property seem to have been almost eliminated from the tax list.

"Taxes are a debt of highest obligation, and no citizen can draw a sound moral distinction between the man who hides his money, but a free public school open alike to the children of rich and poor, supported by the State, awaited creation and development. The seed planted by the fathers soon bore fruit. Rich as are the collegiate endowments of the old world, none of them excel in munificence the gifts made to educational institutions by the people of the United States, and by their government in conformity with the 'influenced which sound learning has on religion and manners; on government, liberty and laws.' I have had peculiar satisfaction in the fact that Washington in those early days, when engrossed with mighty governmental problems, did not forget his contributions for the education of the poor and left in his will a bequest to be dedicated to free public instruction. Nothing better tells the value he placed upon knowledge as essential to the highest and best citizenship."

When to this enormous and crying evil is added the corruption which it is alleged has characterized the appraisements of real estate, we have a condition of things which is not only a great social injustice, but at once, a system that shall equalize tax burdens. The men of wealth in our great communities should lead the movement. It is not within the purpose of this address to propose in detail the needed reforms in our tax laws, but rather to emphasize the need and to suggest that our men of wealth and the managers of our great corporations should themselves come forward and take the lead in these reforms; that they should not only show a willingness, but a zeal, to bear their full proportionate share of all public burdens. If they do not, the sense of injury to the great majority will be found to exact more than is equal. To do justice is the best safeguard against injustice.

An Exception to the Rule.
There is an old saying that "the more you kick a dog the more he will love you," but there are exceptions to every rule. Some years ago I was stationed at Devonport. A friend of mine (whom I will call Bates) owned a handsome retriever dog. The animal received more kicks than caresses from his master, and I was continually remonstrating with my friend on his cruelty to the dog; but his only answer to my entreaties to be kind to the animal was the usual one, "the more you kick him the more he will love you." I was very much vexed by this, and my kindness was well rewarded, as the sequel will show.

One afternoon Bates and I engaged a boat for a row. Bates tried all he knew how to prevent his dog getting into the boat, but I eventually prevailed upon him to let the dog accompany us.

On the return journey a fog came on and a passing steamer swamped us, with the result that our boat upset, and we were struggling in the water. "We could not swim, and the steamer's crew could not save us; although they could hear our cries for help.

As I was sinking the dog grabbed me and pulled me to the upturned boat; but I could not get him to save his master, who was drowned. —Cassell's Journal.

If murder were not a crime, how long do you suppose you would live?

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, MAR. 3, 1898.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A five-acre crop of tobacco was sold in Kentucky the other day for \$768.37. There is something in that remark about Klondykes at home.

A 16 to 1 organ boasts that "Bryan's great book has brought him \$400,000 in gold." The word "gold" must have been used unawares.

Kansas reports the prospects good for an immense wheat crop, which saddens the Populist heart with an anticipated loss of several Congressmen.

The Michigan comrades are beginning to grumble because the voice of neither of their Senators is raised in their behalf and in denunciation of the outrageous crusade being waged against them.—National Tribune.

The New York Journal, (free-silver) wants Mr. Bryan "to broaden out." The Journal ought to be satisfied with the flattening out process through which he passed in 1896.—Washington Post.

President McKinley's prudence and coolness in a time of such intense excitement demonstrate that he can be relied upon whenever circumstances may make it necessary for him to act as commander-in-chief.

A Madrid paper fears that the American divers investigating the Main wreck may be bribed. The regular bribery bureau at Havana has rather weakened Spanish faith in human nature.

Is it a coincidence? There are said to be seventy German editors in jail for expressing their honest opinions of the Emperor, and a similar number of Michigan editors are "whooping it up" to Gov. Pingree—but the latter are not in jail.—Cheboygan Tribune.

The fear that Bay county farmers would not engage in sugar beet culture on a large scale this year has vanished. Contracts are being signed freely, and there is every reason to believe that there will be no dearth of high grade beets when the Essexville factory begins operations.—Bay City Tribune.

The proposition for Cuba to buy herself from Spain and the United States guarantee the debt, is not one that will please the American people. Uncle Sam has done enough for Spain already without giving her another \$100,000,000. Spain has proved a costly "friendly power" to the United States while engaged in starving and butchering Cubans.—Inter-Ocean.

If the Hawaiian treaty of annexation falls in the Senate, it is probable the islands will be annexed by joint resolution of Congress. Texas was admitted into the Union in that way in 1845. She was an independent republic, asked for admission into the Union, and Congress passed a joint resolution which accomplished this. The precedent is a good one.

By an overwhelming majority the New York legislature has censured that State's recreant senator, Murphy, for voting for the Teller resolution. This will not induce Murphy to resign, but it will show him that the rotten money cause is as weak in New York in 1893 as it was in 1896, and incidentally it will tell him that he is serving his last term in an elective office.—Globe-Democrat.

The gold reserve has just gone up another notch. It has just passed the \$107,000,000 mark. The increase in the past six months has been remarkably steady. Ever since Bryan's defeat it has been growing, except for a few months in 1897, when an outward flow was under way. At the present time the United States has more gold on hand than it ever had before. The treasury reserve has been higher than it is now, but not since 1890.—Globe-Democrat.

Welsh tin-plate manufacturers are importing machines made in America, because they are superior to any made in Europe. It was only five years ago that Democratic newspapers were jeering Republicans and declaring that "no tin had ever been made in the United States, and the talk of it was only a protection dodge." And here we are, not only making tin plate by tons, but are by our improved machinery, instructing Europe how to make it better and cheaper. Notice whether any Democratic free-trade organ glories over the achievement.—Inter-Ocean.

Reports to the State Board of Health show that rheumatism, influenza, neuralgia, bronchitis and tonsillitis, in the order named, caused the most sickness in Michigan during the past week. Consumption was reported at 107 places, measles at 47, scarlet fever at 37, diphtheria at 26, typhoid fever at 24, and whooping cough at 12, and small pox at 1.

Steps have been taken for the erection of a suitable monument in Washington, to the rank and file of the army and navy who served during the late war. The purpose is to raise \$1,000,000 by popular subscription, and the promoters are confident of success. A suitable site has been donated by Congress. The undertaking will be under the control of the G. A. R. national encampment.

Secretary Gage's prediction that we have reached the end of the deficits caused by rushing in goods before the passage of the Dingley bill has been realized. Last Monday the custom receipts overtook and passed those of last year, being \$88,089,594, against \$88,080,605 for the same time last year. This, with the increase of revenue from other sources, puts an end to the monthly deficits.—National Tribune.

The Democratic papers are rejoicing over the exclusion of American fruit from Germany, and are hoping that there is truth in the story that American wines and horses will be shut out. They were jubilant a few years ago when Germany prohibited the importation of American pork, bacon and lard. Anything which is calculated to injure or discredit the country always brings joy to the Democracy.

The sale of the Union Pacific in Kansas on Wednesday for \$6,303,000 cash, to Winslow S. Pierce and Alvin W. Krech, closes out the government interest in the Union Pacific. Democratic organs are not expected to print in big letters that "the amount received by the McKinley administration is \$20,000,000 more than the Cleveland administration offered to take for the property.—Inter-Ocean.

Governor Pingree is criticised for not lambasting the Democrat party. Why should his excellency do battle with a corpse? Regarding the funeral arrangements he has no concern.—Bay City Tribune. Suppose it is a corpse, that is no reason why he should be continually lambasting his own party, and members of it, who had a national reputation before he was ever heard of. Call him off.

Chicago is in mourning, and the best in all the civilized world mourns with her, for the loss of one of her noblest women. Her whole life was spent in going about doing good. Of none more truly can it be said, her good works follow her, than of Miss Willard. She has blessed the world by living in it, and her memory will be fragrant and honored in all the centuries to come.—Inter-Ocean.

Mendel J. Bialy is in the field for congress from this district, and will work for the nomination, using every honorable means in his power to gain the desired end. Mr. Bialy is one of the brightest and brainiest men in the district, and if elected will give his whole time to the interests of his constituents. He is a ready talker and a hard worker, and a man in every way well fitted for the position.—Bay City Journal.

According to a report from Consul Dubois, at St. Gall, Switzerland, in spite of the fact that the new tariff of the United States advanced the duty on cotton lace and embroideries from 50 to 60 per cent, an average of 10 per cent, there has been exported to the United States since the Dingley law was passed over \$200,000 worth more of these goods than in the same time last year. This is due to the fact that the increased prosperity in this country, under that law, enables American women to buy more of such luxuries than formerly.

The bureau of statistics has just issued its report on our foreign trade for December, and gives also the totals for the calendar year 1897. The showing is the most extraordinary in the history of the United States.

In the year 1896, our export trade, for the first time, exceeded one billion dollars in value, but 1897 goes beyond that record by \$93,202,578, a gain of more than 9 per cent. for the year.

Compared with other years in which our export trade was regarded as exceptional, the showing of 1897 is remarkable. It exceeds by \$128,000,000 that of 1891, and runs \$209,000,000 beyond 1890. Taken along with the heavy shipments of 1896, this extraordinary increase marks in many respects the progress of a new era in foreign trade.—Blade.

The Senate vote on the bill to add two regiments of artillery to the army was nearly unanimous, there being but four votes in opposition. As in the '90s, the unpatriotic votes were cast by members of the democratic party. It is a wise measure for the permanent security of the country.

The republican newspapers of the tenth district are entering their candidates for congress early this year. The Tawas Gazette urges the nomination of Col. Geo. A. Loud of the governor's staff. The Midland Republican favors Hon. M. J. Bialy. The Gladwin Record is of course confident that Eugene Foster will have a walk away, and the Cheboygan editors think, Hon. George E. Frost is the coming man.—Bay City Trib.

To be elected to congress is a great honor, and the election carries with it vast responsibilities. A congressman should possess brains, energy and enthusiasm. He should keep the welfare of his district constantly in mind and do everything in his power to promote the best interests of his constituents. He should be a reader, a student, a thinker and a man of affairs.—Bay City Tribune. All this is admitted, but we do not believe that these qualifications are indigenous to other portions of the district, and if the present incumbent should not be re-nominated we are of the opinion that the candidate will hail from some other county.

Among our prominent men there is none more sagacious, none more felicitous in voicing public sentiment, than ex-President Harrison. No one questions his loyalty to the Republican party, and no one ever doubted the quality of his patriotism. He was for a time the leader and spokesman of his party, and was for years at the head of the government, the spokesman for the Nation. He never failed, either as party leader or as President, to rise to great occasions.

On Tuesday night (22nd) he spoke before the Union League club, not as a party leader, not as a man in public life, but as a private citizen; but his distinguished services as soldier, as Senator, as President, his high rank in his profession, all gave his words unusual significance. Referring to the Maine disaster, he said:

"We stand now in the awful shadow of one of the most tragic events that has ever happened in our history, and yet we stand with the poles, the self-possession, of a people who understand their might, and can abide the developments of time. We are not a hysterical people. We can wait, and we will know our duty when it shall be revealed. We can understand that in a time like this there are grave responsibilities devolving upon the President of the United States, single responsibilities that he may not divide with any man. Let us stand about him, strengthening him with the calm assurance that this great country desires only what is right, and can wait until the facts are known before it issues its proclamation."—Inter-Ocean.

Our Washington correspondent under date of the 25th, says: "Under the platform upon which Congress is standing, and it is good enough for everybody else to adopt. And while waiting, refuse to accept as true any sensational story that will not stand the test of common sense. That test will effectually dispose of all the fool stories that have been printed purporting to give what has been ascertained by the Naval court of inquiry now engaged in investigating the Maine horror. Here are the absolute facts: The court upon starting to work decided that nothing would be made public until the investigation was completed and a verdict reached, and those working under its direction, who are not allowed to communicate with outside parties, is allowed upon the wreck of the Maine, or even to get within 100 feet of it. It is perfectly plain, therefore, that what is printed about the progress of the investigation is mere guess-work, and unworthy of anybody's serious attention. When the verdict of the court is given, the President and Congress will act upon it, and the action will be approved by every patriotic American. It is not a case calling for hysterics, but for calm consideration. While the administration is not looking for war with Spain, it is preparing for it—is, in fact, already better prepared for war than many persons have any idea of. But everything is being done and will be done in order. No snap judgment will be taken against Spain, because of suspicious circumstances, or because of the known expressions of hatred towards Americans in general and towards the battle-ship Maine in particular, by Spaniards in Havana, but if that verdict shall be that the Maine was blown up by Spanish treachery, with or without the knowledge of Spanish officials, we will not wait, for she will be made pay dearly for the lives of those brave Americans."

JUST RECEIVED!

BIG STOCK OF
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES
MUSLIN GOODS,
AT THE STORE OF

R. JOSEPH,

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

Laces for 10 cents per dozen yds., and upward.

Embroideries 2 cents per yard, and upward.

Ladies' Night Dresses from 39 cents up.

Ladies' Corset Covers from 15 cents up.

Also a nice line of Children's Ready Made

Drawers, at

R. JOSEPH'S, GRAYLING, MICH.

VICK'S SEEDS

WHITE, YELLOW, AND CRIMSON
THREE RAMBLER ROSES
Vick's Garden and Guide. The only one containing full descriptions and directions for planting and culture, so comprehensive, condensed, clear and instructive that it will enable any one to grow and care for them successfully. A first-class book for the home and the garden. Beautifully illustrated. 128 pages. Price 10 cents. Sent by mail on application. Write at once to VICK'S SEEDS, INC., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FREE! (For the Postage) Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine THE GARDENING AUTHORITY. A valuable source of information about flowers, vegetables and fruits, and how to grow and care for them. A first-class book for the home and the garden. Beautifully illustrated. 128 pages. Price 10 cents. Sent by mail on application. Write at once to VICK'S SEEDS, INC., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Last week Commissioner Evans made only 1,034 original allowances. For the same week last year Commissioner Murphy made 1,129, and for the corresponding week in 1892, Commissioner Raum made 7,660.—National Tribune.

The Dingley law has already outrun the Wilson law as a revenue producer, despite the fact that the Wilson law found enormous quantities of goods waiting to come into the country when it went upon the statute books, while the conditions were precisely the opposite when the Dingley bill became a law. The first six months of the Dingley law produced \$13,500,000 more revenue than did the Wilson law in the same period of its operations.

The March number of the Century opens with a paper on "The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky," written by John R. Proctor, formerly State Geologist of Kentucky, and accompanied by many striking illustrations by Castaigne. John Sidney Webb describes "The River Trip to the Klondike," with pictures redrawn from photographs. Jonas Stalling, the Swedish Journalist, who describes "Andree's Flight to the Unknown," gives an account of the remarkable recovery by the killing of a carrier-pigeon of the sole message received from the aeronaut. Gen. James S. Clarkson tells of the circumstances under which Gen. Grant wrote and delivered his famous Des Moines speech. There are two new "Gallies," by the Century's new writer, David Gray, and a characteristic story of the Pennsylvania Dutch, entitled "Elin Nix-Nutz," by John Luther Long, author of "Madame Butterfly." The frontispiece of the number is Boldini's portrait of Verdi.

Dana's SARSAPARILLA

"The Kind that Cures." is GUARANTEED to clear your blood of all impurities; make your stomach, liver, and kidneys right, and your nerves strong. Then you are well. Buy a bottle of DANA'S from your dealer, and this guarantee goes with every bottle. — YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU RECEIVE NO BENEFIT. — Isn't that a fair offer? All Druggists Keep It.

A Detroit paper says: It is reported that if W. D. Gordon should be thrown down for appointment to the district attorneyship, he would turn around and make a run for congress in the tenth district against Congressman Crump, who is looking for a third term. Gordon's friends in Detroit, however, say there is not the slightest danger of his being turned down. They intimate that he will have an excellent chance for Congress at the end of his four years term as attorney.

Bryan says: "The Democrats of the United States have put their hands to the 16 to 1 plow, and will not look back." Well, there is nothing very pleasant for them to "look back" at. Bryan firing off speeches with hair on end at the rear of a Pullman palace car, and defeated when the vote was counted, doesn't make a historic picture for any Democrat to enthuse over.—Inter-Ocean.

The extent of our shipping trade with Hawaii is indicated by a recent report from Consul-General Haywood at Honolulu, stating that on Jan. 6th, nineteen American ships were in that port, with more to come, and that great difficulty was experienced in obtaining crews, the men being tempted to desert for the Pacific coast, in order to get the benefit of the high wages being paid in the Alaska trade.

Chancery Notice.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
JAMES N. SALLING, MARCUS HANSON, NESS MCKINSTRON, co-plaintiffs,
vs.
GEORGE L. ALEXANDER and MARY L. MCKINSTRON, complainants,
vs.
JOHN STALEY and GEORGE C. TRENCHE, defendants.
Bills pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in Chancery, at Grayling, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1898.
In this cause it appearing from the affidavit of O. Palmer, of the County of Crawford, ss., a resident of this state, but is a resident of Florida, and that the residence of John Staley, the other defendant named, is unknown, that he is absent from or concealed within said state, and on motion of complainants collectors it is ordered that the appearance of the said John Staley and George C. Trench be entered here within five months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance they cause their answer to the bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof served on the complainants and collectors within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill, and notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill of complaint as above served shall be taken as confessed, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that they cause a notice of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants, at least twenty days before the time above described for their appearance.
NELSON SHARPE,
Circuit Judge,
34th Judicial Circuit.

BUY

YOUR

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, AND HAY, OATS & FEED,

AT

OUR STORE.

We guarantee satisfaction and defy Competition.

Salling, Hanson & Company,
Grayling, - Michigan.

LATE MAGAZINES.

Our NEW BOOKS, MAGAZINES and STORY PAPERS, for February, are now here. Call and see them. Subscriptions received for all the leading magazines.
J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Mich.

Great Inventory Sale!

Every article greatly reduced during this month. Don't miss it! There is Dollars in your Pocket by buying of us.

R. MEYERS,
The Corner Store. GRAYLING, MICH.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY POLITICAL PAPER IN THE WEST

It is radically Republican, advocating the cardinal doctrines of that party for fair and honest reports of all political movements and events. It is equal to that of the best magazines. It is interesting to the children as well as the parents.

THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint.

It is Morally Clean and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY EDITIONS OF THE INTER OCEAN ARE BEST OF THEIR KIND.

Price of Daily by mail	\$1.00 per year
Price of Sunday by mail	\$2.00 per year
Daily and Sunday by mail	\$3.00 per year

All new Subscribers to the AVALANCHE, and those who have paid up, can have it and the Weekly Inter-Ocean for \$1.50.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, Local Editor.
THURSDAY, MAR. 3, 1898.

LOCAL ITEMS.

L. Fournier made a flying business trip to Detroit, the first of the week.

Harry Abrams, of Bay City, was the guest of R. Meyers, Monday.

Dolls and Toys of all descriptions, at Fournier's Drug Store.

J. K. Wright was in attendance at the Supreme Court, Tuesday.

Mrs. R. Myers goes to Bay City the last of the week, for a visit.

Order the Delineator of S. H. & Co.

Arthur Brink has taken a position in the R. R. round house.

TO RENT—Four room cottage in good condition. Enquire at this office.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town, Monday.

Save postage by subscribing for a Magazine, at J. W. Sorenson's.

H. N. Eggleston, of Center Plains township, was in town last Saturday.

W. Trueman and wife left last week for South Dakota, where they intend to make their future home.

Buy a Garland Store of S. H. & Co., and keep warm.

Rev. R. L. Cope returned from Roscommon, last Saturday evening, where he had been holding services.

Subscriptions received for all the leading magazines at lowest rates, at J. W. Sorenson's.

Supervisor Sherman, of Maple Forest township, was in town, last Friday.

Subscriptions received for all the leading magazines at lowest rates, at J. W. Sorenson's.

G. D. Vallad, of Maple Forest township, was in town, last Saturday.

Order Butterick's Patterns of S. H. & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hanson returned from their visit to Marquette and Detroit, last Saturday.

Subscriptions received for all the leading magazines, at lowest rates, at J. W. Sorenson's.

R. Babbitt and P. W. Stephan, of Grove township, were in town, last Monday.

G. L. Alexander went to Lansing, Tuesday, to attend a case in the Supreme Court.

Bring your Wheat and Rye to S. H. & Co.

One of the men working in Bates' camp had his leg broken, Saturday morning.—Otsego Co. News.

Ike Rosenthal returned from his trip to New York City, last Tuesday morning.

I. Rosenthal intends to paint, paper and fix up his hall and building in a short time.

Joe Rosenthal made a flying trip to Cheboygan, Tuesday, returning the next morning.

The W. R. C. will give a Grand Ball, April 1st. Programme will be given later.

Ladies, call at S. H. & Co's store and get a Metropolitan Fashion Sheet free.

Mrs. S. C. Briggs, of Roscommon, was in town last Friday and Saturday.

Subscriptions received for all the leading magazines, at lowest rates, at J. W. Sorenson's.

The thermometer registered four degrees below zero Sunday morning, and one below Monday morning.

There are advertised letters in the Post Office for John Akerlund and Johnson Peterson.

Our stock of perfumes is made up of the choicest foreign and American odors on the market.

Fournier's Drug Store.

S. H. & Co. are buying Wheat and Rye, and paying highest market price for it.

Forty families from Henry and Wood counties, Ohio, contemplate settling in Roscommon county next spring.—Detroit Tribune.

The Wednesday night Waltzing Party gave an oyster supper last evening which was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

MARRIED—On Feb. 28th, by Justice McElroy, at his residence, Miss Jennie M. Fisher, of Au Sable, and Mr. Geo. A. Smith, of this place.

H. Feldhauser, treasurer of Blaine township, was in town, Monday, to settle with the county treasurer. He reports very light collections.

All ladies interested in the re-organization of the Home Missionary Society, in this place, under the auspices of the M. E. Church, are requested to meet at the residence of Mrs. H. Trumbley, at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

H. Bauman and family moved into their new home, last Saturday.

MARRIED—At the residence of T. Soderquist, on last evening, by Rev. Bekker, Miss Josephine Benson and Mr. O. P. Hanson. All of this city.

A man named Floren Relf, of Cheboygan county was badly injured by a tree falling on him, which he was cutting, Monday, that he cannot recover.

A gentleman named Merrell, from Ohio, is among the latest arrivals. He bought the H. T. Shafer farm in Center Plains township.—Roscommon News.

Go to the "High Coffee" at Mrs. Premore's residence, opposite Claggett's warehouse, Saturday evening. All are invited. Lunch only 10 cts. Benefit of the W. R. C.

The ladies of the village will be pleased to know, that Mrs. Hill has engaged additional help in her dress-making business. Miss Van Giesen, of Caro, is her assistant.

All persons having dishes in their possession, belonging to the W. R. C. are requested to return them to the hall at their earliest convenience.

Gold Medal Flour is the best in the market. Buy a barrel of S. H. & Co., or call for a sample package.

Mrs. Hill has engaged Miss Ida Van Giesen, a first class cutter and fitter, who will help her in dress-making, and she will be pleased to have the ladies call and examine their work.

The business man who sends his printing to Bay City or Detroit, and complains because some buy goods there, don't seem to be doing as he would be done by.

Topic for the Union meeting of the Christian Endeavor and Epworth League, at the Presbyterian Church, Sunday, March 6th: "Christ as our personal friend." Paddy Havens, leader.

Mrs. Fred Wall, of Grayling, was visiting her sister, Mrs. C. D. Pierce, Friday, and took an important part in the entertainment at the Opera House, Friday and Saturday evening.—Standish Independent.

The Rose City News states in its last issue that A. C. Dutton, a homesteader of Alcona county, had been missing for ten days, and it was assumed that he perished in the big storm of Jan. 31st.

A "High Coffee" will be given by Mrs. Premore, at her residence on Railroad street, Saturday afternoon (the 5th), for the benefit of the W. R. C. All are invited. Ten cents pays the bill.

A Wolverine correspondent of the Detroit Journal says that the oldest residents of that end of Cheboygan county have never seen such drifts of snow, nor such a complete blockade as has prevailed there last week.

The Otsego Co. Herald says, that a young physician of this county recently gave a patient a box of pills with directions to "take one pill five times a day." Great Scott! how long does he expect that pill to last?

John Olson has bought the dry line of J. E. McKnight, and will continue the business. By prompt attention to the wants of the people he hopes for their continued patronage. All orders for work will be strictly attended to.

A large wildcat goes to a house near West Branch, nearly every night, crawling up on the roof, and making a terrible noise, shrieking and yelling, frightening the occupants nearly to death. Repeated attempts have been made to kill him, but in vain.

The air is full of rumors of the arrest of certain of our saloon men for the violation of the liquor laws, but up to date no arrests have been made. There seems to be plenty of evidence judging by the stories, to make it cost the saloon men dear.—Lewiston Journal.

How many township boards are taking steps to comply with the new law that will soon require them to publish an itemized statement of the amount of money raised, the amount of money on hand, with a minute statement of expenditures? A synopsis was published in the AVA-LANCHE two weeks ago.

We are told that a resident of Munro township, Cheboygan county, became such a firm believer in the faith cure that when his wife was taken sick a few weeks ago, he absolutely refused to let a doctor see her, and would not allow the neighbors, even the woman folks, to do anything for her. The sick woman's brothers were notified of the man's actions, but before they reached the home she expired. The husband had notified no one of her death, and had laid her out in a coffin of his own construction. The neighbors are highly incensed over the affair, and if the facts are as related the authorities should investigate the man's sanity.—Alpena Pioneer.

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P. M. Hoyt, of Maple Forest, was in town, yesterday.

Regular meeting of Grayling Chapter, No. 83, O. E. S., will be held next Monday evening, the 7th, at the usual hour.

Peter Rohleder, treasurer of Ball tp., was in town yesterday, settling with the county treasurer.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 358, F. & A. M., on this Thursday evening, the 3d, at the usual hour.

Rev. Mr. Jensen, of Bay City, will begin his labors as an evangelist, at the Presbyterian Church, next Monday evening. He comes to us with the highest commendation, as a christian gentleman.

Rev. W. H. Mawhorter will occupy the M. E. pulpit, next Sunday morning, on account of the absence of Rev. R. L. Cope. The evening service will be the union of the Epworth League and Y. P. S. C. E., at the Presbyterian church.

This is the last issue of our tax supplement, and we are of the opinion it has been of more interest than any supplement ever issued from this office. Scores of people have been surprised to find their lands advertised, and more surprised to learn in most instances that the list is correct.

MARRIED—At the home of Mrs. M. Connor, in the presence of a number of invited guests, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 23d, 1898, Rev. F. C. Wood pronounced the fateful words that made Mr. Adam Helzer and Miss Jessie Cameron husband and wife.—Otsego Co. Herald. The bride is the sister of Mrs. C. O. McCullough, of this place, who attended the wedding.

In the hands of Clifton Johnson the camera has told the story of an entire day in a country school with a vividness that words can not approach. This unique set of pictures Mr. Johnson made for the Ladies' Home Journal, and they are reproduced in the March issue. They are of special value in showing how accurate a camera can be employed in recording a series of incidents, and also to amateur photographers as representing what can be accomplished when art and photography are united.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action, and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance, and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 2 c per box. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

A question is presented to the citizens of Grayling, which should be of interest to every one, and that is whether this town shall be made and maintained among the leading localities of the state; or whether we shall be satisfied to hold a subordinate place, and simply exist, and finally die in the woods. The probable fact, that this section is underlaid with petroleum can only be proven by going down into the earth to find out, and that can not be done without an expenditure of considerable money, which, if used, must be furnished by our own people. The State Geologist a few years ago assured the writer that there was no possible doubt of the existence of petroleum all through the valley of the Au Sable, the question to be decided being whether it was in veins or pockets, and the decision must come from a hole in the ground. The AVA-LANCHE would suggest that, as soon as the weather will permit, we obtain the opinion of a party with knowledge and experience, and if that opinion is favorable, organize and learn certainly whether we have in our grasp the wealth and advantage that such development brings, or not. The preliminary expense would be small, and if all work together, the final expense for drilling would not be a great burden. Agitate the matter, and decide what is best for the place.

The Surprise of All.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious, that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into hasty consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in the store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all he began to get better from the first dose, and a half dozen doses cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at L. Fournier's drug store.

Good News.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are distributed every day by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung Diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them, and that it is the greatest triumph of medical science. For sale only by L. Fournier. Samples free. Large bottle, 50 cents and 25 cents.

OUR Great Cost Sale!

WILL CLOSE

ON

SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH, 1898.

NEXT WEEK

Will be the last chance you will have

to buy Goods at

COST.

DON'T FORGET IT!

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, SHOES & CLOTHING.

all go at

COST.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

S. S. CLAGGETT,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

The Building of the entire Best

Sugar plant buildings and machinery at Bay City, has been contracted for with a Chicago firm, who are now at work. The contract is for over \$250,000, which of itself shows that the company have faith in the project. Negotiations are in progress with the R. R. Co., so that we may soon know whether their rates will allow us in this locality to share in the advantages. We expect they will, and advise all who are interested to watch out and be ready to go to work in the right way. Eighty tons of beet seed have been received for distribution.

The Golden Secret of Long Life.

Keep the head cool, the feet warm and the bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves is a vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all Blood, Liver and Kidney Diseases. Call on L. Fournier, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

It is a noteworthy fact that The

Saginaw Courier-Herald gave the first news to Northern Michigan people of the disaster of the Maine, leading Detroit evening papers by 12 hours, and state editors of Detroit morning papers by 24 hours. The Courier-Herald was enabled to do this because it has the full leased wire service of the Associated Press, the greatest news gathering agency in the world, and because it can hold its forms until 4 o'clock, while the state editions of Detroit morning papers must be printed and mailed to leave that city at 2.30 a. m. No other Saginaw paper receives full Associated Press dispatches.

Good News.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are distributed every day by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung Diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them, and that it is the greatest triumph of medical science. For sale only by L. Fournier. Samples free. Large bottle, 50 cents and 25 cents.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Herman Lunden and Chas. Blumberg, of Lewiston, say they do not like to travel in such stormy weather as we have had, as they were snow bound in Grayling for two or three days.—Atlanta Tribune.

It is with regret that we chronicle the taking off of one of our dear delinquents. His departure was very sad. He "busted." At least he agreed to bring us a load of wood last Saturday, or "bust." The wood is not in evidence, so we presume he must have done the other thing. While we hope for the best, we feel that he has gone to that place where there is only one editor, and he takes his subscriptions in brimstone.—Ex.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & Co.

Take Notice!

All parties indebted to me are earnestly requested to make remittance as often, and as large as convenient. We need funds.

Yours Respectfully,

Nov. 11, 1898. S. S. CLAGGETT.

Notice for proving Claims.

IN ACCORDANCE with an order issued out of the Circuit Court in Chancery, at a special session of said court, held at the Court House in Grayling, Mich., on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1898,

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that all persons, having claims against the "Grayling Exchange Bank," are required to present the same to the Receiver, and make legal proof thereof on or before the 30th day of May, A. D. 1898.

RASMUS HANSON,

3-3-12w RECEIVER.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

County of Crawford.

PROBATE COURT FOR SAID COUNTY.

ESTATE OF NARLETON GOULD, Deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioner on Claims in the matter of said estate, and six months from the fourth day of February, A. D. 1898, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate, in the village of Grayling, in said county, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated Grayling, Mich., Feb. 25th A. D. 1898.

REUBEN P. TORRES,

ADELBERT TAYLOR,

COMMISSIONERS.

3-3-5w

3 SPECIAL OFFERINGS!

ALL MUST GO WITHIN THE NEXT TEN DAYS!

Your choice of Ladies' Jackets, Silk Lined, material the best of Kerseys, every garment tailor made, and never sold at less than \$15.00, TO CLOSE FOR \$6.98.

Choice of any Skirt in the House, regular value from \$5 to \$10.00.—This does not include the cheap skirts in stock.— TO CLOSE AT \$3.98.

Mens' and Boys' Caps, regular 49 and 69 cent goods. You want to buy them within the specified time or it will be too late to close at 24 cents.

We have a number of good shoes still on sale.

IKE ROSENTHAL,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

3:45 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Su-

day, arrives Mackinaw, 7:00 P. M.

3:45 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:15 A. M.

1:00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7:30 P. M.

12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation.

GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Ba-

City, 5:35 P. M. Detroit 10:00 P. M.

12:05 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 3:25 A. M. Detroit, 7:50 A. M.

2:30 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 6:45 P. M.

Lewiston Accommodation—Depart 6:30 A. M. at 1:45 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES,

GEN. PASS. AGENT

A. W. CAMPFIELD,

Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

Mortgage Sale.

UNDER the power of sale contained in mortgage, Soren Anderson and Agnes Anderson, his wife, are mortgagees, and Standard Savings and Loan Association, of Detroit, Michigan, is the mortgagee. The mortgage bears date February 8th, 1895, was recorded February 20th, 1895, in the office of Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber "D" of mortgages, pages 523 and 524. At this date there is due on said mortgage four hundred and thirty two and 68-100 dollars. The mortgagee premises are situated in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, viz: Lot four (4) of Goodie's Addition to Grayling. This land will be sold at the front door to the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, on Saturday, March 19th, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, local time, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, cost and expenses of sale, and the attorney fees, provided for in said mortgage and by law.

Dated December 30th, 1897.

STANDARD SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION, Mortgagees.

HARBOR & RYFORD, Attorneys for Mortgagees, Dec 23-1897

For Sale by

L. FOURNIER,

DEALER IN—

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STATIONERY, &c.,

Grayling, - Michigan.

Public Notice.

ALL PERSONS owning lots in the old cemetery are requested to leave their deeds with one of the members of the Board of Health, on or before March 5th, '98. Those who own lots and have no deeds will oblige the board by appearing in person before the board at a meeting, to be held at the office of the supervisor on March 5th, 1898, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day.

Dated Feb. 19th, 1898.

BY ORDER OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

The New Mileage Ticket.

The Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," will have on sale at its principal ticket offices on and after February 1st, the new interchangeable thousand-mile ticket issued by the Northern Mileage Ticket Bureau.

This ticket will be sold for \$30.00, subject to a rebate of \$10. upon compliance with the conditions under which the ticket is issued, and will be good for passage upon any regular passenger train (except limited trains) of the Michigan Central, Ann Arbor, C. & W. M., G. R. & W., D. & M., F. & P. M., G. R. & I., Grand Trunk, L. S. & M. S., M. B. H. C. & N. E. N. Y. C. & St. L. and P. & L. E. railroads, the Crosby Transportation Co., and D. & C. Navigation Co., upon presentation to the conductor without the exchange ticket now required with the Central Passenger Association interchangeable mileage ticket.

The Michigan Central will continue to accept thousand mile interchangeable tickets issued by the Mileage Ticket Bureau of the Central Passenger Association, sold prior to February 1st, upon compliance by the holder with the conditions under which said tickets were issued.

O. W. RUGGLES,

Gen'l Pass'r. and Ticket Agent.

2, 10, w 4

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms \$3 a year; four months \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York

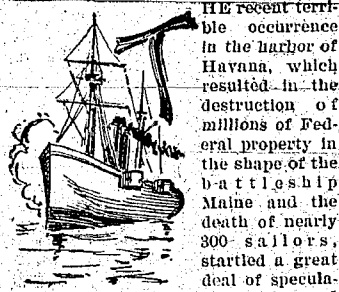
Branch Office, 635 F. St., Washington, D. C.

The Best Hotel in Detroit

Can do more for you in the way of comfortable beds and good table than the Park Hotel, Bates and Larned Streets. Rates are \$1.50 to \$5.00 a day. American plan. Bath and shower. Free use of only a block away, with cars to all parts of the city. Excellent accommodations for wheelmen.

H. W. JAMES & SON, Proprietors

IF WAR SHOULD COME.



THE recent terrible occurrence in the harbor of Havana, which resulted in the destruction of millions of Federal property in the shape of the battleship Maine and the death of nearly 300 sailors, started a great deal of speculation as to the real value of our navy and its relative importance among the naval armaments of the world. It has revived the discussion of what the result of a war between the United States and a foreign nation would be.

It is now over half a century since the guns of this country were turned upon a foreign foe, and this long period of peace has inclined a very large proportion of American citizens to the first named course of reasoning. The middle ground position is held by the constant defense theorists. They believe that with our coast defended by modern fortifications and guns we can almost dispense with a heavy navy altogether. The third party believes in the widest possible display of our naval power. At the present time the only country with which we are likely to become embroiled in strife is Spain, and as a war with the Spanish would be largely a naval one it is therefore of interest to consider what the possibilities of such a war might be.

Since the Maine went down numerous reports have been spread broadcast that Spain is now superior to us as a naval power, and many persons have given credence to the outcome of a conflict. Let us see. Since 1883 Congress has authorized the construction of seventy-seven war vessels, at a cost of \$134,439,700.10. Sixteen of the vessels have not yet been completed. The vessels authorized since 1883 are as follows: Battleships, first-class, nine; battleships, second-class, two; cruisers, 18; gunboats, 15; harbor defense gun, one; monitors, six; dynamite cruiser, one; torpedo boats, 21; submarine torpedo boat, one; training ships for cadets, two; dispatch boat, one.

Of the sixteen ships of war now under construction, the Secretary of the Navy estimates that all will be completed during the present year except the five battleships, which will probably not be ready for service until the latter part of the coming year. It is, therefore, obvious that the United States is not so powerless upon the seas as some would have it understood. During the past ten years there have been expended yearly on seacoast fortifications and their armaments and for submarine mines and torpedoes the sum of \$10,000,000, our principal seaport towns have thus been put in condition so that with the aid of the navy, the country could easily resist the attack of any one of the great naval powers of the world.

There is no doubt as to which of the two nations, Spain or the United States, is the stronger from a naval standpoint. In ships and armament we have by far the superior navy. While Spain has more men in her navy, we outnumber her in ships, although she includes some splendid cruisers in her list. Like us, she is adding to her navy, replacing the boats she lost in 1895. She is obliged to have this done, however, abroad, as she has no shipyards of her own. Her limited credit has kept back this work, and it is not likely that the boats now under way would be completed even on "rush" orders before two years from now. Then, too, the classifications made in the tables favor Spain, placing boats in the second class of battleships which, although heavier than our sole remaining specimen of that class, could not cope with it.

On paper Spain has about the same number of warships available for fighting as the United States has on the Atlantic coast, eliminating torpedo boats, which can operate, by the nature of things, only in home waters. But what about the ships themselves? Spain has only one first-class battleship, the Pelayo; we have in the East the Indiana, Iowa, and Massachusetts. Spain strictly has no battleships of the second grade; we have only one now, the Texas, sister ship practically of the Maine. Spain has one iron and steel monitor, the Pulgarcita; we have four of them, the Massachusetts, the Puritan, Terror, Miantonomah, and Amphitrite. Spain has six armored

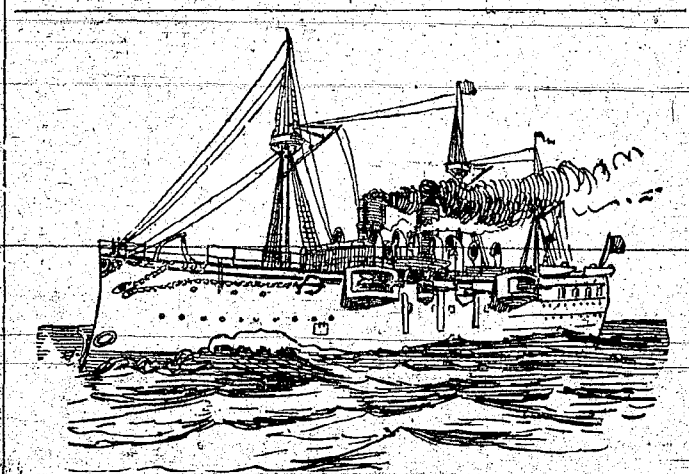
cruisers, all of them practically in splendid fighting trim—the Almirante, Quendri Carlos V., Infanta Maria Teresa, Princesa de Asturias, and Vizcaya. We have two such vessels, the New York and Brooklyn. For defensive fighting our four monitors are superior to the three armored cruisers which we seem to lack in comparison with Spain; but, allowing that they are only equal, it may be said that in that class the navies of the two nations are of equal strength.

That throws the comparison back to battleships, of which we have four available, three first-class and one second-class, and of which Spain has only one available, the first-class Pelayo. The armament of the monitors and armored cruisers on both sides is practically equal. The armament of battleships is four to one in our favor, and it is the kind of armament that tells in a naval battle. So much for strictly fighting ships. We have ten, Spain has six. In protected cruisers Spain has more than fifteen and we have ten available on the Atlantic coast. The armament of our ten careful calculation shows, is a little more than equal to that of Spain's fifteen.

Of gunboats Spain seems to have twenty, we have not more than twelve on the North Atlantic coast. Nearly one-half of Spain's gunboats, according to Lord Brassey, the great English authority, are "small steamers from 80 to 345 tons." In the matter of unarmored ships, the commerce destroyers, Spain has a slight advantage in numbers; we have a slight advantage in strength. We could use our torpedo boats; Spain couldn't get hers over here. We could use our ram Katabdin and our Holland submarine boat; Spain has no such vessels.

In the matter of ships and guns, de-

livery of warships to effect the deadly torpedo itself and the torpedo-boat capable of submerging itself wholly or in part. Inventors all over the world are working upon the submarine torpedo-boat and, while they have not yet attained the success of Jules Verne's fancy, it is believed that if they have not already solved the problem it is a matter of a short time till



UNITED STATES STEEL PROTECTED CRUISER COLUMBIA.

we shall have a boat capable of submerging itself for a time sufficient to do terrible damage to the largest battleship and still not be in sight during the engagement.

This is not speaking of the established practicability of the submerged torpedo or more to be used in harbors and discharged by electricity from a distance. These last can be utilized for coast defense and are very effective. They could destroy any cruiser anchored or sailing over them, but are only useful under those circumstances.

The war department is guarded with absolute secrecy the plans for all its coast defenses. It is scarcely known

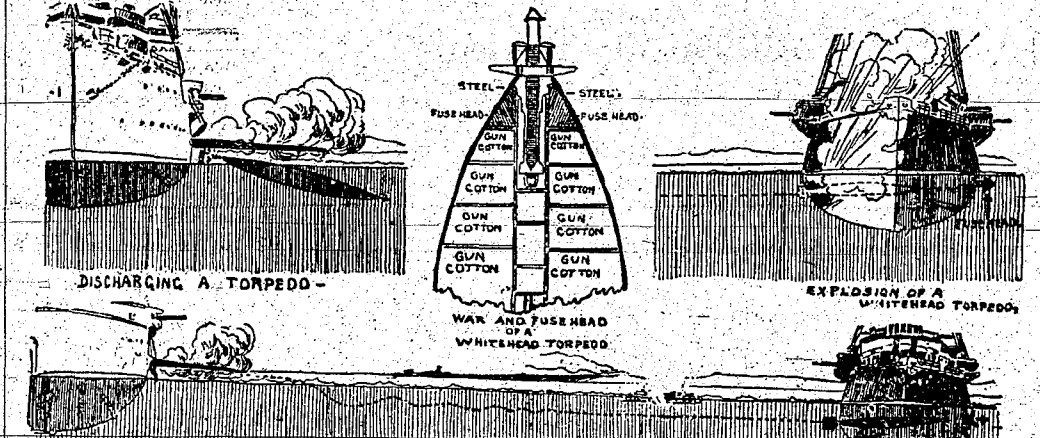
explosives. Occasionally mines are planted and exploded, just as in regular warfare. Vessels are sent out to try and come without being seen, and

plane war holds full sway.

But New York is not the only city which is well defended. Uncle Sam may be slow to make war, but he has been preparing for it. Big rifled guns, on lifts and disappearing carriages, within the last three years have been put at the following places:

Portland Head, Portland, Me. Great Diamond Island, Portland, Me. Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H. Grover's cliff, Boston harbor, Mass. Paddock's island, Boston harbor, Mass.

THE "DEVIL OF THE SEA"—HOW THE TORPEDO DESTROYS.



A Whitehead torpedo fired from an overhead tube and its progress through the water. On striking the water the torpedo is propelled at tremendous speed by its own engine. In the forward portion of the torpedo is carried an explosive charge of 150 pounds of gun cotton. The mass is exploded by a percussion fuse fitted into the nozzle of the weapon. The torpedo would wreck the strongest ship afloat.

outside of the Maine the United States has a decided advantage. Battleships are the ones that count in real fighting. But naval battles are not won solely by ships and guns. They are won by men—valorous men, patriotic men on board the ships. Our ships are manned by seamen nine-tenths of whom are American seamen. Spaniards, of course, man Spain's ships. There you are to men; Americans on one side and Spaniards on the other. Need more be said?

Stronger than any reason yet given as to the result of a fight between us and Spain is the one to be deduced

from the scene of action of war. The war would take place in and around Cuba. We could get coal easily and Spain could not. It's the coal in the bunkers as much if not more than the powder and shot in the magazines that decides naval contests to-day. The man at the stockhole is just as important as the man behind the gun. Spain can't whip us on this side of the Atlantic, that's sure; we shall not fight on the other side.

One Serious Disadvantage. In a naval war with Spain we would have the disadvantage of a tremendous coast line, east, south and west, to defend. We could do little damage to Spain's commerce because she has comparatively a small amount, while some of her second, third or fourth-rate boats, while keeping away from our cruisers, could do us almost irreparable damage. The power of the modern ships' guns enables them to do their fighting at comparatively long range. The deadliness of these arms is great enough under those circumstances, as China and Japan know to their cost. What the result would be if several Spanish and United States battleships met in close quarters may easily be imagined, and it is no exaggeration to say that the chances favor the destruction of nearly everyone engaged.

Modern gunnery and armor-making have kept such steps together that no sooner has a plate been fired than another would resist the most penetrating projectile of that time than a gun was speedily devised or an explosive discovered which necessitated the invention of a plate of still greater resisting power. This game has gone on, until the modern ship is a gigantic floating hull, the propulsion of which through calm and known waters is no easy task, to say nothing of its management in heavy seas or during an engagement, where rapid action is necessary.

But besides the things visible with which modern cruisers must contend is the problem of submarine warfare. The invention of Ericsson has been improved upon, both as regards the abil-

ity of warships to effect the deadly torpedo itself and the torpedo-boat capable of submerging itself wholly or in part. Inventors all over the world are working upon the submarine torpedo-boat and, while they have not yet attained the success of Jules Verne's fancy, it is believed that if they have not already solved the problem it is a matter of a short time till

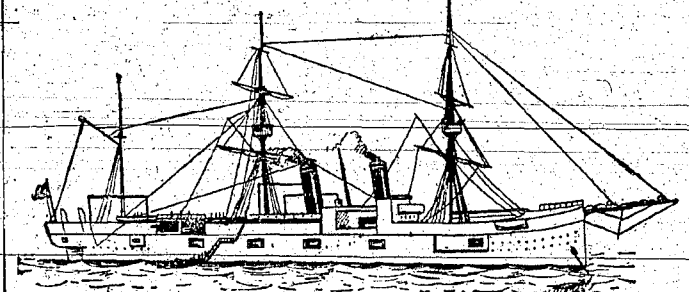
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Fort Stevens, mouth of Columbia River, Washington. Morrowstone point and Admiralty head, While the United States has no place as strongly fortified as Cronstadt, yet no one should believe that the coast cities are absolutely defenseless. For-



UNITED STATES STEEL PROTECTED CRUISER CHICAGO.

It, too, is concealed behind the parapet, where it is loaded. When firing becomes necessary ponderous machinery raises the big cannon so that its mouth points over the parapet. In thirty seconds the gunners have trained the cannon properly, and an enormous projectile is sent flying ten miles over the sea. Woe to the vessel it strikes! Armor has not yet been made strong enough to stand against the shot fired from these enormous machines.

At present the inner harbor of New York is guarded by two 12-inch, three 10-inch and five 8-inch disappearing guns, as well as thirty-two 12-inch mortars. These are all completed and put in position. Work is now going on for other disappearing guns which will be finished this year. The southern and eastern entrances to the harbor are more fully protected than the inner harbor itself. Here is an armament of 21 12-inch guns on lifts, 15 10-inch and 9 8-inch guns on disappearing car-

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Supreme Court Decision on a Queer Insurance Case—A. O. U. W. Adopts Graded Assessments—An Adrian Domestic Infelicity.

Peculiar Insurance Case.—The Supreme Court decided the case of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Greiner et al. In 1870 Robert C. Greiner took out a policy in the company named, and in 1881 he assigned it to his wife, stipulating, however, that in case the latter died before the policy became due, then the proceeds were to be paid to his heirs. In 1903, both Greiner and his wife were burned to death in a hotel fire at Denver, there being no evidence to determine whether either survived the other. Claims were made by the administrators of both husband and wife, and by the father of the husband, who sought to recover the policy into court. The court decides that the policy did not become due until sixty days after due notice and proof of death settled the case, and holds that Greiner's father is entitled to the money.

Classified Assessments.—After a prolonged discussion and much opposition, the Michigan grand lodge, A. O. U. W., has adopted the classified assessment plan for the life insurance fund. The plan is to be put into effect. Officers were elected: Grand master, Charles Gilling of Alpena; foreman, Frank A. Wentworth of Marquette; overseer, Wm. Cochran of St. Ignace; recorder, George Lathrop of Detroit; guide, Frank S. Harrington of Detroit; watchman, Byron W. Hewitt of Maple Rapids; deputy grand master, John P. C. Hollings of Detroit.

Tragedy at Adrian.—Charles Timmerman, aged 45, a brick mason and plasterer, attempted to kill his wife and then commit suicide at Adrian. The couple got into a quarrel and Timmerman assaulted his wife with a steel stone hammer. After he had struck her several blows she escaped and ran into a neighbor's house and gave an alarm. When officers reached the house Timmerman was found seated in a chair with several slashes in his throat and his wrists fearfully cut. He had done the cutting with an old jackknife.

Cigarettes and Tobacco.—Fred Black, a Lansing officer, was bringing three men from that city to the jail at Mason to spend ten days each for vagrancy, and when coming from the depot up town one of them dropped to the walk. "He was carried into an office and a physician called, who pronounced the man dead. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Black had come to his death from heart disease caused from excessive use of cigarettes and tobacco."

Railroads Cut on Labor.—A canvass of Michigan railroad employees by Labor Commissioner Cox shows that arrangements between railroad and express companies have displaced men in both departments, while the introduction of automatic machinery in shops has displaced many laborers. The principal reduction in operating expenses has been along the line of labor.

Won by a Woman.—In the Iowa Circuit Court Clara Baker obtained a verdict for \$900 against Patrick Butler and J. W. Welton, saloonkeepers. About a year ago Mrs. Baker warned these men not to sell liquor to her husband. Baker got drunk and wrecked his home and abused his wife, breaking her leg. She brought suit for \$3,000 and obtained a verdict.

His Head Blown Off.—Philip Albright met with a shocking death at a quarry near his home. He was blasting prematurely exploding. His head was blown completely off. Albright was unmarried, aged 23, and came from Sebewaing.

State News in Brief.—Richard Chard was hit by a ship in the Republic mine at Republic and killed.

The 14th & P. M. Railroad will probably build a new station at Port Huron this year.

Mathew Haley, aged 47, formerly of Bay City, was killed by a falling tree near Manistique.

Capt. Joseph Kniffman, who left a good job with the Lake Shore Railroad at Adrian to join the Salvation army, has gone insane over his work and was locked up in jail for safe keeping.

Songatuck has granted a franchise to the Songatuck, Douglas and Lake Shore Electric Railway. The railroad will connect with the electric road being built from Holland to Macatawa Park and is to be completed this season.

Edward Blackmar, aged 36, was killed at Bay City. He was driving, when his horses took fright at an electric car and ran away. Blackmar was thrown on the whiffles and the heavy wagon passed over him, breaking his neck and arm and crushing his side. He leaves a widow and four small children.

Mason Common Council has reduced the price of electric lighting that of commercial lights from \$5 to \$3.50 per month; incandescents, 16 candle power, from 65 cents to 50 cents, and meter lights from 17 cents to 14 cents. A report made for the eight months showed the plant would pay expenses on that basis.

The annual reports of the Michigan Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen show 19,999 members in the State, a decrease of 2,280. Disbursements from the beneficiary fund amount to \$406,000, from the general fund \$23,189, and from the relief fund \$40,471, leaving a balance on hand of \$36,731.

The Erie Dodge and Webster mines, lying two miles south of Houghton, are being consolidated and re-opened. No work has been done on them for nearly a quarter of a century. The present activity in copper mining is the greatest ever known.

Bank Commissioner Josiah E. Just dropped dead from heart disease at his home in Ionia. Mr. Just had been in the banking business in Michigan for many years. He was cashier of the Ionia Savings Bank for years. He was born in Oileco in 1847.

The Building Land and Improvement Co. purchased the property of the Welch Casket Co., by a chattel mortgage sale. This winds up the concern's affairs.

Robert McKelley of Saginaw has begun the manufacture at Holly of condensed food for the use of gold-seekers in the Klondike. He has a \$10,000 order from Seattle to fill.

Gov. Pingree has appointed the following delegates to the pure food congress to be held in Washington, D. C., March 2: W. H. Bruce, C. D. Hollister, Detroit; E. A. Stowe, R. D. Graham, Grand Rapids; C. J. Moore, St. Clair; J. W. McBride, Owosso; George B. Horton, Fruit Ridge.

A GRANGE HAS BEEN ORGANIZED AT AZALEA.

Michigan has one insane person to every 657 inhabitants.

At St. Joseph, Wesley Church pleaded guilty of bigamy.

Port Huron has raised about \$44 for the Cuban relief fund.

Ed Wallace of East Jordan was killed in a runaway accident.

Peaton loses its cheese factory, which will move to Grand Blanc.

It is said that the prospects for the peach crop this year are excellent.

A vein of coal 42 inches thick has been struck seven miles north of Bay City.

There are said to be fifty widows living within a radius of two miles of Mayville.

Hon. Peter White is renewing his agitation for Federal control of Mackinac Island.

Milton A. Newkirk, Circuit Court commissioner for Antrim County, has resigned.

A meteoric stone weighing several tons has been unearthed on a farm near Flat Rock.

Burglars entered the house of Elsiea Dibble at Okemos and stole \$250 that he had secreted.

The flour mill of Rutan & Co., at Belding burned. Loss, \$25,000, partially covered by insurance.

Jacob Deigmann, a retired farmer living at Fowlerville, was kicked to death by a vicious horse.

James Webb, aged 17, of Tuscola, was killed at Bovee's camp, near Trout lake, by logs rolling over him.

The property of an Okemos man is advertised for sale for delinquent taxes to the amount of eight cents.

Charles Montgomery, aged 21 years, of Port Huron, was one of the victims of the steamer Clara Nevada wreck.

John Atkinson, a Bay City fireman, fell from a second story building at a fire in a tenement and was badly injured.

The flour mill at Maple Rapids, which has been idle for some time, will be put into operation again immediately.

H. M. Charlesworth, aged 60, was found cut to pieces on the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad tracks near Flint.

The gold claims at Lake Wawa, Michigan, continue to make a good showing, and great activity is expected this spring.

A cow owned by Levi Davis of Decker-ville gave birth to three calves. This makes six calves for this cow in three years.

The teacher of physiology in the Traverse City high school dissected a cat, for the benefit of his class. He has been reprimanded.

A fine quality of clay for brick making has been discovered near Rudyard, and a brickyard will probably be established in the village.

Rev. J. S. Boyden, a Baptist preacher of Kalamazoo, says he has preached 317 funeral sermons in Novi during the last forty-one years.

The farm residence of P. B. Glen, four miles northwest of Pinckney, burned. Mrs. Glen, who is an invalid, was rescued just in time.

The business men of Omer and the farmers of the vicinity have subscribed about \$3,000 to erect a gristmill in the village this spring.

After several efforts, Galesburg is at last to have a creamery. At a meeting of representative farmers several hundred dollars was subscribed.

George La Peer of Decker-ville was fatally injured by the accidental discharge of a gun, which dropped from a hook on the wall of his house.

There are so many poultry fanciers around Caro and so much interest taken in the business that a local poultry association has been organized.

The Council and the electric lighting company at Reed City have come to terms. A new contract has been made and the streets are again lighted.

Hereafter only brick or stone buildings may be erected in the business district at Iron Mountain. The Council having enacted a fire limits ordinance.

The physicians of Berrien County have formed an organization with Dr. John Bell as president, the real purpose of which is to battle against fake doctors.

Mrs. John Lane, who lives south of St. Joseph, claims she is heir to a fortune of \$300,000 deposited in the Bank of England 100 years ago by her grandfather.

Mrs. Ormel Keyes, who came to Dowagiac with her husband from Missouri two months ago, is dead. It is believed she committed suicide. She was 22 years old.

Railroad Commissioner Vessellus has ordered the Ann Arbor Railroad Company to establish a station at Temperance, where a station house was recently burned.

The building of the Detroit and Lima Northern car shops at Tecumseh has caused a big demand for dwelling houses. Rents have gone up, and a building boom is expected.

John Ashley was inaugurated as president of Albion College, with elaborate and appropriate ceremonies. One thousand students in 1900 is the motto of the new president.

Major Champ, a resident of North Escaut, while walking on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad tracks was struck by an engine and received injuries from which he died an hour later.

In response to an appeal from the Lansing Typographical Union, Geo. Phineas will hereafter order the later of the Typographical Union placed on all printing for the executive office. It is understood that Railroad Commissioner Vessellus has made a similar order.

Geo. J. B. Gordon, who delivered his lecture "The Last Days of the Rebel Lion," at the Auditorium in Port Huron, became seriously ill of a bowel complaint in an aggravated form and for some time his condition was thought to be critical. He rallied sufficiently to leave for Chicago.

Peter Asheland, a miner in the Norris mine at Ironwood, was probably never born to be killed by accident. He fainted while climbing up the shaft in the mine one day last week and fell 150 feet to the bottom, but was not injured beyond a few bruises.

Miss Gertrude Dobson, school commissioner of Branch County, charges districts with maintaining extremely filthy school houses and said the average school house store is covered with the rust, dirt and dust of years. She closed by saying: "Verily, all the heaven do not reside in foreign countries."

The treasurer of Oakland township, Everett English, made a record this year which has never been surpassed by any township treasurer in that county. On Feb. 14 he settled in full with the county treasurer for all the taxes levied in his township.

Mahe Armstrong, night operator at the Bell telephone exchange at Port Huron, decided that something was wrong with Wm. Edmonson, the weather observer, when she could not understand a message he was trying to give her. She sent a physician to Edmonson's office, who found the weather man in an unconscious condition. Prompt application of remedies saved his life.

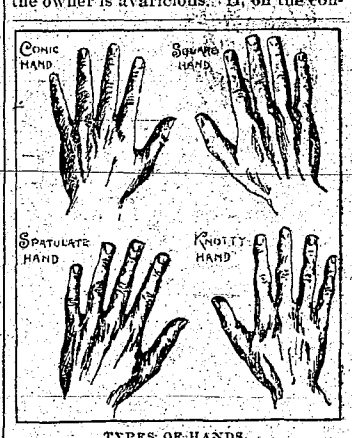
SHAPE OF THE HAND.

It Shows Characteristics and Tendencies of the Individual.

What the shape of the hand means as an index character to a subject of common debate in which opinions are so far divided that one party says it means nothing at all, another that it means everything. The experienced palmist lays down certain rules which he believes cover the subject. What these rules are Sir Henry Ouseley in a signed article in the New York Journal has briefly stated. His statement is as follows:

The shape of the hand as a whole and the construction and shape of the five digits give an unvarying and unalterable indication of character. From chirology, or the study of the lines of the palms, we are able to expound the events of a man's life and the inner shades of character. From chirology, or the study of the shape of a man's hand, we can deduce his main characteristics and chief bent in life.

Before entering into the four principal types of hands there are a few general indications of interest. A large hand indicates a love of detail and order; a small hand impulsiveness and a preference for generalities rather than detail. A narrow, skinny hand denotes timidity and a feeble mind; a hand too large and thick, however, denotes the opposite of these characteristics and shows brutality, high intelligence, ill-luck and misery, as shown by a deep, hollow palm. If the fingers of the hand fit closely together the owner is avaricious. If, on the con-



TYPES OF HANDS.

trary, they show wide chinks between them the owner is excessively sympathetic and very curious. Transparent fingers show indiscretion.

The most common types of hands are known to the palmist as the square, the knotty, the concave and the spatulate. These four types may be studied from the illustrations given here. Their names are derived from the general appearance of the fingers, which give to the whole hand its predominant characteristics.

The square hand belongs to the man who loves order, arrangement, and symmetry. The knotty hand belongs to the philosopher. The owner would be fond of meditation and deduction, science and absolute truth. He would be calculating and always seeking for reason in things. The concave hand belongs to the artist. It denotes brilliancy, enthusiasm, generosity and love of beauty. The spatulate hand belongs to the man of action and resolution. Men with spatulate hands take naturally to commerce, agriculture, mechanics and applied science. The spatulate hand means self-confidence and self-reliance. Its owner will be constant and faithful, persevering and energetic.

By becoming familiar with these four chief types of hands one can usually tell at a glance the character of any one with whom he has to deal. A complete treatise on chirology would, of course, go much deeper and more minutely into the subject. But for practical purposes the four types given here furnish a very full index to the character of those with whom we come in contact.

A South American Snake Story. There is more than one way of fighting a snake. In Natal, South Africa, where lives the deadly mamba serpent, a party of fifty or sixty Kafirs were building a road. In the course of their work they came to a huge stone, under which dwelt a large black mamba, well-known to the neighboring inhabitants as being very fierce and venomous. The superintendent anticipated trouble with the rock and so he offered a reward to the Kaffir that would bring him the snake's skin. For a time none of them dared make the attack, but a slim youth finally sauntered forward, and amid the jeers and protestations of the rest declared himself equal to the task. He took from his neck what looked like a bit of shrivelled stick, chewed it, swallowed some of it, spat out the rest on his hands, and proceeded to rub his glistening brown body and limbs all over. Then, taking up his stick, and chanting a song of defiance, he advanced with great confidence and swagger to the boulder. There he roused up the mamba, who in great fury at being disturbed bit him in the hip with great venom. The boy took no notice of the bit, but broke the snake's back with his stick and bringing him to his master asked for the reward, obtaining which, he went back to his work, and the bite of the reptile had no effect on him whatever.

No tribe, not even that of a cow (better than any gold in the eyes of a Kaffir), would induce this native to disclose the secret of his antidote, which, he said, had been handed down in his family for generations. The snake was a very long one, and so old that it had a mane. It is a well-known fact that certain of the Zulus have antidotes for the more deadly snake poisons, which they preserve as a secret within their own families.

"Sportsmen" in Bohemia. Bohemian sportsmen in the year 1895 shot and killed fifty men, women, and children, and wounded 2,014 persons, chiefly gamekeepers. They also killed, among other game, over 15,000 dogs, 8,702 cats, 2 horses, 15 cows, 133 calves, 276 goats, and 120 sheep. For this they had to pay collectively over \$500,000 for doctors, fines, and indemnities, and to spend 74,388 days in jail. The Austrian government collects the statistics.

The miser is known by the money he keeps. The best company at a Thanksgiving dinner is a turkey.

America's Greatest Medicine

GRUESOME. Because Hood's Sarsaparilla does what all other medicines fail to do. As an instance of its peculiar and unusual curative power, consider the most insidious disease, and the disease which taints the blood of most people, producing innumerable suffering to many, while in others it is a latent fire liable to burst into activity and produce untold misery on the least provocation.

Scrofula is the only ailment to which the human family is subject, of which the above sweeping statement can honestly be made. Now, a medicine that can meet this common enemy of mankind and repeatedly effect the wonderful cures Hood's Sarsaparilla has—clearly has the right to the title of America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is sold by all druggists. \$1.50 per bottle.

DO YOU COUGH?
DON'T DELAY
KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in its early stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere.

25c and 50c Per Bottle.

Baker's Chocolate

celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and refreshing beverage, has our well-known Yellow Label on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

MADE ONLY BY
WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.,
Dorchester, Mass.

WHEAT.

40 CTS. A BUSHEL.
With Salzer's new wheat, you can make money. You can make money at 40 cents a bushel and make money. How? With Salzer's new wheat. It has a record of 40 cents a bushel. It has a record of 40 cents a bushel. It has a record of 40 cents a bushel.

OATS.

209 BUS. PER ACRE.
Salzer's Silver Mine Oats will make you money. A record right here in Wisconsin. In 1900, Salzer's Silver Mine Oats made a record of 209 bushels per acre. In 1901, they made a record of 209 bushels per acre. In 1902, they made a record of 209 bushels per acre.

CORN.

240 BUS. PER ACRE.
Salzer's Silver Mine Corn will make you money. A record right here in Wisconsin. In 1900, Salzer's Silver Mine Corn made a record of 240 bushels per acre. In 1901, they made a record of 240 bushels per acre. In 1902, they made a record of 240 bushels per acre.

POTATOES.

1,667 BUS. PER ACRE.
You know you can't beat Salzer's. Salzer's potatoes are the best. Salzer's potatoes are the best. Salzer's potatoes are the best.

GRASSES.

Large growers of fresh grass seed. Salzer's grass seed is the best. Salzer's grass seed is the best. Salzer's grass seed is the best.

VEGETABLES.

For 10c Stamp (C.N.) and THIS NOTICE we will send you 10c worth of Salzer's. Salzer's vegetables are the best. Salzer's vegetables are the best. Salzer's vegetables are the best.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS

AN INDEPENDENCE IS ASSURED.

FARMERS' WESTERN CANADA

Free. If you take up your home in WESTERN CANADA, the land of plenty, you can make money. You can make money. You can make money.

SHIPBUILDING AND LABOR.

An Industry That Would Produce Some Splendid Results.
A late number of the New York Evening Sun, in an article on the proposed additions to the navy of England, and France, quotes a detailed statement showing that the program adopted for new British war-ships would absorb one-fourth of Britain's current output of iron, adding: "In short, in naval construction, along with its ordnance, England and France combined are spending over \$50,000,000 yearly, most of it in wages in advanced forms of industry. This sum is the wages of between 150,000 and 200,000 mechanics of different grades, and represents the living of some 800,000 souls."

As very nearly 6,000,000 tons of iron were probably made in Great Britain last year, the adoption of an equally comprehensive program for war ship building by the United States would call for mining, transporting and smelting some three and a half million tons of iron ore or an addition of about one-tenth to the ore that came out of Lake Superior last year. At the same time the employment of between 150,000 and 200,000 mechanics, which would represent the support of some 800,000, or any large portion of the above estimate, could not fail to advance the prosperity of all productive industries in this country.

But because a late number of the London Economist, writing of our lately acquired influence over the iron and steel trade of the world, says: "Much is no doubt due to the free use of the wealth accumulated during the period of high prices, and which has been spent in the extension and erection of new works, securing every possible improvement in labor saving machinery," every paper in this country controlled or influenced by any British interest would exclaim in horror, as they have heretofore, against any addition to our navy; for old works are always extended and new works erected when there is promise of increased demand. And it is the new works, brought into use by the demand for the few war ships we have built, that have made the reductions in the cost of steel and iron which have given so much trouble to our British rivals.

So the British led papers of this country will continue to urge our mechanics that they will receive injury from any increase in our shipbuilding. And our farmers will be assured that the entire cost of our navy is filched from their pockets by editors and others who know that while the average Briton takes a little over \$10 per annum and the Frenchman about \$2 worth of agricultural products from us, Americans consume on an average over \$30 worth of farm produce.

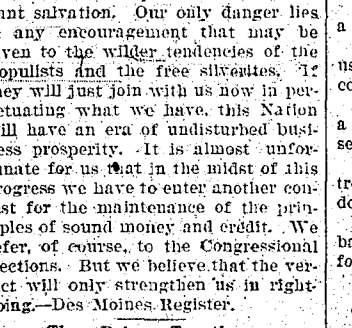
Many farmers will believe the editors and others. Many farmers, we are sorry to know, believe that if they transport both their wheat and cotton some 4,000 miles to Manchester they will get more cotton cloth than if the cotton were worked up alongside the cotton field, and the wheat fed to American operatives, who would eat no wheat not grown in America. They actually think that the cost of transporting the cotton and wheat to the fields where they are grown to Lancashire mills and bringing the cotton cloth back to the farm or plantation not taken out of them. The same farmers seem to think that a high cost of iron and steel does not injure them if the price goes to British ironmasters.

See How We Prosper.
The bank clearances are business barometers which fail not. The bank clearances of the entire country last week were:

Fifty-two per cent. larger than a year ago.
Sixty-four per cent. larger than two years ago.
Sixty-four per cent. larger than three years ago.
Eighty-four per cent. larger than four years ago.

Here we have an ascending scale that ought to satisfy even the Populists that we are in better condition now than we have been in many years. All that we have to do is to keep our eyes straight ahead and keep our money and our credit both on the 100-cent gold basis. Along this line we shall work out a stable and permanent and brilliant salvation. Our only danger lies in any encouragement that may be given to the wilder tendencies of the Populists and the free silverites, "if they will just join with us now in perpetuating what we have. This Nation will have an era of undisturbed business prosperity. It is almost unfortunate for us that in the midst of this progress we have to enter another contest for the maintenance of the principles of sound money and credit. We refer, of course, to the Congressional elections. But we believe that the verdict will only strengthen us in right doing.—Des Moines Register.

They Belong Together.



Uncle Sam—Now I've got an A1 Protective Tariff; the next thing I want is an A1 Merchant Marine.

Has Faced Well.
The American farmer has fared extremely well during the year 1907, the famous year of protection and prosperity. He received for his breadstuffs double the money he received in 1894 or 1895, and nearly 50 per cent more than he received in 1890. The value of breadstuffs exported from the United States in 1894 was \$121,123,377. In 1895, \$121,571,555; in 1896, \$177,378,405; in 1897, \$243,121,108. In nearly all other articles of farm produce the exportations for 1897 were far beyond those of preceding years in value.

AFRICAN KINGS.

What a French Traveler Saw in Dahomey and Porto Nova.
M. Paul Minande has recently paid a visit to two dusky potentates ruling, under French control, in West Africa, and gives a description of his experiences in L'illustration. Ago-I-Ago, the King of Dahomey, according to the writer, is a decidedly antipathetic personage. His majesty is a large, stout negro, with a broad, flat nose, and a heavily-featured expression. On ceremonial occasions he wears a sort of toga covered with some spangled material. This costume, although sufficiently absurd, has the advantage of being simple and inexpensive. Ago-I-Ago is vain and fond of display; but unhappily the royal purse is depleted, and he cannot gratify his luxurious tastes. Too poor to maintain the royal stables, he has been obliged to abandon driving about in the berlin which his predecessor enjoyed, and in his mortification hit upon a happy expedient which is characteristic. He caused a small vehicle to be built, something like the wagons in which peddlers hawk their goods to country fairs, and in deficiency of horses conferred upon his ministers the honor of dragging it. The ministers play their part to perfection; they trot along rapidly at an even pace, and the drive over, resume their posts as the confidential friends and advisers of their sovereign. Ago-I-Ago has had the honor, M. Paul Minande declares, of receiving practically for the first time the conception of the chariot of state, which has hitherto been regarded as merely an abstraction.

The King of Dahomey has 300 wives, and lives in the old palace of Sombodji, which formerly witnessed so many human sacrifices, the very walls only a short time ago being garnished with skulls. He has no longer any power except to behead or crucify, and contents himself with smoking, drinking, and coquetry. Toffa, the King of Porto Nova, is a much more wealthy and powerful monarch. Indeed, since Solomon, it is a question whether he has had his peer. Toffa has a full treasury, 500 wives, and concubines ad libitum, who never address him save on their knees. Subjects who prostrate themselves at his approach, and children more numerous than those of Priam. He is a man of about 50, black as the ace of spades, with small, but keen, piercing eyes, and is very subtle and intelligent. When he appears in his royal costume, a splendid robe embroidered with gold, a helmet with a tufted plume, his arms loaded with bracelets, and his breasts starred with amulets, he produces an extraordinary and very contradictory impression—that of grotesqueness combined with real dignity.

Toffa's palace is a handsome wooden structure not unlike the country seat of a well-to-do middle-class Englishman. A long avenue of trees leads up to it, and the inclosure in which it stands is surrounded by a wall, with an immense entrance gate, which, for the most part, is hospitably open. It is evident that the king is beloved by his subjects, and is in no fear of assassins and dynamites. His manner of receiving European visitors is novel. Toffa sits upon his throne in the reception hall, surrounded by his counselors and members of the household. The foreigners are introduced. A bottle of champagne is brought, and the three principal officials of the kingdom come forward to open it. One takes the bottle, the second the cork, and the third the glasses. Their faces are grave; they feel the responsibility of their important office. When the glasses are filled the King rises. This is the supreme moment. The courtiers prostrate themselves face downward; his majesty clicks his glass with those of his guests, and they drink in silence. The ceremony over, Toffa resumes his seat and strikes the floor with his cane, the signal for the courtiers to rise. On hearing it they start up, snipping their fingers like castanets.—Public Opinion.

A BOON FOR SUFFERERS.

A Remedy Which Has Cured More Than 1,000,000 People.

"5 Drops" is the name of a powerful remedy which is guaranteed to cure rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, asthma, in gripe and kindred ailments. The company is entirely safe in making the guarantee, because every month they receive thousands of grateful letters from those who were sufferers, but have never received one complaint. The effect of "5 Drops" is felt at once. James Williams of Regent, Ill., writes on Nov. 12, 1897: "My wife has been suffering two years with rheumatism. She used about one bottle of '5 Drops,' and can now go without her crutches." To more extensively advertise the merits of this remedy the producers will for the next thirty days send out 100,000 of their sample bottles of this preparation for 25 cents a bottle, by mail prepaid. Large bottles, 500 drops, \$1 (for thirty days 3 bottles \$2.50). Those suffering should write to the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Company, 167-169 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., and take advantage of this generous offer. This company is reliable and promptly fills every order.

Sentenced for 200 Years.

Williston Palmer is the name of a white man against whom there are sentences of 200 years in the Georgia penitentiary. Palmer was originally sent up for eleven years from South Georgia for burglary. Shortly afterward, while working in the mines of Dade County, he attempted with other convicts to escape, and in the melee that followed he killed two of the guards. He was tried some time ago for the killing of the first guard and got ninety-nine years. He was then put on trial for the killing of the other man and got ninety-nine years more.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and destroy Worms. Over 10,000 testimonials. They never fail. At all druggists 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The Usual Way.

City Boarder—What occasions such an awful racket on the part of that hen?

Farmer—Oh, I guess she has just laid another egg.

City Boarder—Laid an egg! Why, one would suppose from the noise she makes that she had laid the cornerstone of a church.

Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy the bowels must move each day. Lane's Family Medicine acts on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25c and 50c.

The United States arsenal at Philadelphia was established in 1816. The Allegheny arsenal was established in 1814.

A copy of the new edition of Miss Parlor's Choice Receipts will be sent postpaid to any of our readers who will make application by postal card or note to Walter Baker & Co., Limited, Dorchester, Mass.

Still in Doubt.
Frank—So you proposed to Miss Cashlight last night, eh? Well, what was the result?
Ned—I'm like the small boy's stocking on Christmas eve.
Frank—How's that?
Ned—in suspense.

Both to Blame.

It is well to be always ready to apologize for real or fancied injuries, but strict conscientiousness in this regard lets one man into trouble.

"My dear," said Mr. Kerjones, as he sat down one morning to breakfast, "I came near owing you an apology just now."

"How is that?" asked Mrs. Kerjones.
"This way: The postman came a few minutes ago and left a circular. I glanced hastily at the superscription and said to myself, 'That's for my wife, but it's nothing but some printed stuff, and I'll open it.' I opened it and read the contents. It was a communication calling attention to the 'very desirable suitings' for gentlemen's wear at a downtown tailor shop. Then I looked at the envelope again and saw I had been mistaken. It was not addressed to you, but to me—and there was no harm done."

There was an ominous silence, a few moments, and then Mrs. Kerjones spoke.

"Hiram," she said, "do I ever open any mail addressed to you?"
"No, of course not, but—"

"When you opened that circular you thought it was for me, didn't you?"
"Yes, but—"

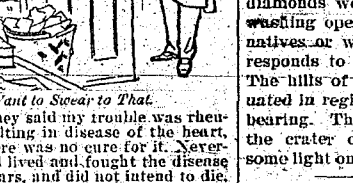
"And just because you found out afterward that it wasn't, and you had been guilty only in intention of meddling with mail matter addressed to me personally you think you haven't done anything wrong, and don't owe me an apology, do you? Is that your idea of right and justice, Hiram Kerjones? It's something to joke about, is it, that you only make to commit an unbecomingly indiscreet act, and did not actually do it? That will make an amusing story to tell at the club, won't it? Suppose you hadn't looked again at the envelope? Then it would have been still funnier, wouldn't it? You could have told how your wife was a regular purchaser of desirable suitings for gentlemen at downtown tailors! You came near owing me an apology, didn't you? The intention doesn't constitute the crime when it comes to opening your wife's mail! Hiram Kerjones!"

But Hiram hastily seized his hat, and fled from the storm. Who shall say he did not deserve it?—Youth's Companion.

A VIGOROUS BATTLE.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.
The following is a statement of facts by a veteran of the late war. No comrades need further proof than getting worse of his own words, as here given.

Squire John Castor, of Newport, Ind., is the narrator, and an honest, respected citizen. He is now 72 years of age, and has been troubled with rheumatism in all his joints ever since I went to the war. It was brought on by my exposure there. It came on me gradually and kept getting worse until I was unable to do any work. I tried several physicians, but they did me



I Want to Say That.
No good. They said that my trouble was rheumatism resulting in disease of the heart, and that there was no cure for it. Nevertheless, I had lived and fought the disease for thirty years, and did not intend to die simply because they said I must. So I hunted up some remedies for myself, and finally happened on Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I asked some of my neighbors about the medicine, for it had been advised by several persons in the country, and they recommended it very highly. I procured a box. The pills helped me right away, and I continued taking them, and continued taking them last fall, and finished the sixth box a few months ago. I am not bothered with the rheumatism now—the medicine has cured me. I can now do any kind of work, and I am certainly recommending Dr. Williams' Pills.

These pills are not only good for rheumatism, but are valuable for any disease that arises from impoverished or bad blood. They do not act on the bowels.

Fatal Snakes and Beasts in India.

Wild animals and snakes in India seem to kill more human beings than all our punitive expeditions taken together. The statistics of the loss of human life and cattle by wild animals and venomous snakes in the Central provinces of India have been issued. Although the totals show some decrease from those of last year, the number of deaths is appalling. Snakes killed 1,133 persons last year and wild animals 291. The number of cattle slaughtered was 8,757. The man-eating propensities of the tiger seem to be on the increase, although 323 of them were killed during the twelve months. Each man-eating tiger seems to be able to dispose of a considerable number of human beings in the course of a year. It is reported that the killing of the man-eating tigers brought down the number of persons killed in the district from twenty-two to three. Wolves also have become so destructive that a special reward has been offered for their skins. From the study of the habits of animals it has been found that the cheetah has become a very much maligned animal. Formerly a reward was given for its destruction, as it was supposed to kill live animals; but experienced authorities assert that it lives on an animal alone. The chief commissioner is making inquiries in order to ascertain whether some animal has not been confused with the hyena.—London News.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him by his firm.

West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Vedine, Kean & Martin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Sweet the Deck.

Timkins—I bought a tray of diamonds for 50 cents this morning.

Slunkins—What are you trying to give me?

Timkins—Well, it's a fact. I not only got the tray of diamonds, but the other fifty-one cards, also.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been a great deal of talk about the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-fourth as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c. and 25c. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

A Practical Woman.

Husband—I f-f-f-eel as t-t-tough I w-w-was g-g-going to h-h-have a c-c-child. Wife—Wait a minute, dear, until I take up the carpet and you can shake it.

Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to shake into your shoes. It cures Corns and Bunions, Chilblains, Swollen, Nervous, Damp, Sweating, Smarting, Hot and Callous Feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Ask Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Cause and Effect.

Miss Goodwin—John, we will have to get rid of that parrot. His language is getting to be simply awful.

Mr. Goodwin—Well, my dear, you should have known better than to hang him where he could hear the remarks the neighbors make about him.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.
Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25c and 50c bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

NO KLONDIKE FOR ME!

Thus says E. Walters, LeRoyville, Pa., who grew (sown to) 252 bushels Salzer's corn per acre. That means 25, 200 bushels on 100 acres at 80 cents a bushel, equals \$7,500. That is better than a prospective gold mine. Salzer pays \$400 in gold for best name for his 17-inch corn and oats prodigy. You can win seed potatoes only \$1.50 a barrel. Send This Notice and 10c in Stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis., and get free their seed catalogue and eleven new farm seed samples, including above corn and oats, surely worth \$10, to get a start.

Diamonds in Sand.

An explorer in the mountains of Witzke, Natal, is said to have discovered a layer of sand, enclosing small diamonds at the edge of a lake that occupies the crater of an extinct volcano. It is not known whether these diamonds were there as the result of washing operations carried on by the natives or whether the discovery corresponds to an actual diamond mine. The hills of Witzke are not situated in regions known to be diamond bearing. The presence of the gems in the crater of a volcano may throw some light on their formation in nature.

Beware the March Wind!

Escape the rigors of the winds this month by going South over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. This line has a perfect through-car service from cities of the North to all winter resorts in Georgia, Florida, along the Gulf Coast, in Texas, Mexico and California.

The Florida Chautauqua now in session at DeFuniak Springs; six weeks with the best lecturers and entertainers, in a climate which is simply perfect. Very low rates for round trip tickets, on sale daily. Home-seekers! Excursions on the first and third Tuesday. Tickets at about half rates.

For full particulars write to C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville Ky., or J. K. Hodge, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Alas! Poor Mary.

Mary Ann sat alone with her head bowed for hours with the gas turned low. When he said he must leave. She caught hold of his sleeve. While she wept, and exclaimed, "Eau neau!"

If good people would but make their goodness agreeable, and smile instead of frowning in their virtue, how many would they win to the good cause.—Usher.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

He could his back was broken by LAMBECK, but all his strength came back by use of

St. Jacobs Oil. It strengthens, builds up, restores, CURES.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

ALL DRUGGISTS

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but have sold direct to the consumer for 25 years at wholesale prices, making him the dealer. Ship anywhere for examination. Everything warranted.

50 styles of Harness, 50 styles of Saddles, 50 styles of Blankets, 50 styles of Trunks, 50 styles of Bags, 50 styles of Boots, 50 styles of Shoes, 50 styles of Hats, 50 styles of Gloves, 50 styles of Socks, 50 styles of Undershirts, 50 styles of Collars, 50 styles of Cuffs, 50 styles of Ties, 50 styles of Belts, 50 styles of Scarves, 50 styles of Handkerchiefs, 50 styles of Suspenders, 50 styles of Stays, 50 styles of Corsets, 50 styles of Garters, 50 styles of Stockings, 50 styles of Socks, 50 styles of Shoes, 50 styles of Hats, 50 styles of Gloves, 50 styles of Socks, 50 styles of Undershirts, 50 styles of Collars, 50 styles of Cuffs, 50 styles of Ties, 50 styles of Belts, 50 styles of Scarves, 50 styles of Handkerchiefs, 50 styles of Suspenders, 50 styles of Stays, 50 styles of Corsets, 50 styles of Garters, 50 styles of Stockings, 50 styles of Socks, 50 styles of Shoes, 50 styles of Hats, 50 styles of Gloves, 50 styles of Socks, 50 styles of Undershirts, 50 styles of Collars, 50 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THE WINTER WINDS.

Hear the winter wind rejoice,
Lifting high its frigid voice
As it frolics on the house-tops
In a wayward, wanton choice!
Now it mounts a lordly pile
In a dashing daring style,
Shrieking with demonic pleasure
As it leaps from tile to tile!

Now it whistles on the rim
Of a building high and dim—
Standing far above its neighbors—
And with keen appalling vim,
Tears a snowstorm into shreds,
Catches up the tangled threads,
Whirls them to the streets and chuc-
cles.

When they fall on travelers' heads!
Now it rides a cottage roof
Pounding it as with the hoof
Of an imp from shade infernal;
Then, to give an added proof
Of some diabolic spell,
With a frantic, fiendish yell,
It goes charging down a chimney
Near where frightened children dwell!
Then it makes the shutters clash,
Bangs the storm-door with a crash
And goes howling through the treetops
In a sudden startled dash!
Now it races down the street,
Tripping up unwary feet,
Tossing hats and skirts with roughish
Haste and freedom indiscreet!

A Romance.

Old Paulo Serati sat beneath the tree
In his front yard during the long sum-
mer day and listened to Angela Argenti
read to him. She lived on another
street, but she was a firm friend of old
Paulo, and there was not a day that
passed that she did not come and read to
him.

She was bright and pretty, with long
eyelashes and deep black eyes that
looked up into the old man's face, mir-
roring the love she had for him in her
heart. There were times too, when she
would tell him that it was not
necessary to read so much, and then
she would sing some of the good, old
fashioned tunes that he had sung when
he was a boy on the farm.

Her laughter, too, used to lighten up
the gloomy house, and old Paulo used
to say:

"Ah, my lass, you must get a good
husband."

This always caused her to toss her
head and laugh, showing two rows of
pearly white teeth.

"You are already married," she
would retort, and his wife would often
join them in this good-natured joking.

"There is not a girl in all Italy any
prettier than you," old Paulo used to
tell her, "and I don't believe there is
one your equal in Milan. I like you
so well my lass, that I am anxious to
have you marry some good man. The
good father was telling me just the
other day that you must look after you."

"But my own father and mother can
do that," she would answer. "You do
not seem to realize that they are living
and that I am very happy with them."

"I know," said Paulo, "but I don't
think that you can think more of you
than I do. Why, I've known you since
you were a little baby lying in your
mother's arms and crying whenever I
came near you."

"We are good friends," she would
say.

"That we are," he would answer,
and times when you don't come when
I expect you, I realize how dear you
are to us. Neither wife nor I think
that the morning or afternoon is per-
fect if you don't come in to see us.
Your father told me the other day that
I would spoil you, that you had begun
to have ideas of marriage, as I spoke
about a few minutes ago."

"There is no one I know of," she an-
swered.

"There are so many young fellows
around here who would like to marry
you, that I know," he answered.

"I don't love them," she would say,
with a shake of her head. "The man
I marry must love me."

"That's right, Angela," he said, "you
must marry for love and not for
wealth, but still you must be sure that
your husband can support you."

"Oh, I will," she replied.

Then she took up the book she was
reading aloud to him and went on,
while he lighted his pipe and sat look-
ing at her. Sometimes when she read
for a few minutes she would stop and
the two would sit perfectly still, look-
ing up through the trees at the sky, al-
ways the bluest in Italy.

They were occupied with their own
thoughts, and once she suddenly asked
him:

"How is Martino?"

"He is well," answered Paulo. "He is
in St. Louis in far-away America."

The two sat for several seconds, and
then he said:

"He is a good son. Yes, he's a good
son," he repeated.

The girl looked at him and nodded
assent.

"Yes he is good—and handsome," she
added, for she had seen his photo-
graph, though she had never seen him.

Then she sang a few lines of a love
song and, as if suddenly recollecting
herself, stopped abruptly. She was
blushing and an odd light was in her
eyes when she picked up the book and
resumed her reading.

The old man looked at her a moment.
She was conscious of his scrutiny, and
held the book up in front of her face.
He noticed that her little hands trem-
bled.

Then he nodded his head and laugh-
ed and chuckled to himself, and thought
that he had learned something that
perhaps even she did not know.

Martino Serati had prospered in
America. He was a poor but hard-
working Italian lad when he came to
this country. His knowledge of the
language was limited, but he started in
to learn the American ways and the
American language.

"It is slow," he said to one of his
friends once, "but I will learn after
while. Others have had to learn and so
will I."

"You must marry an American girl.
Then you will always have someone
to talk to you in the language," replied
his friend.

"I will become a native of this coun-
try," Martino responded, "but I will
marry an Italian girl. I don't know
who it will be, but I have decided to
do it. I don't intend to marry until I
am prosperous; until I can support a
wife in the manner in which she should
be supported. You know I hope some
day to have a home of my own, out in
the suburbs of some city. There I

can have room to stir around in and
not be huddled together like we are
compelled to live in the tenements and
in the crowded city streets."

"You want to sit out in the yard like
the old people in Italy, eh?" said his
friend. "Do you often think of that?"

"Very often," responded Martino. "My
father and mother, I warrant, sat at
this instant sitting out in our
yard."

His voice choked, and two big tears
came. But that was a dozen years
ago, and he was a young man, and he
was unacquainted with the country and
the customs and was often homesick.

But he learned rapidly. He bought a
reader and he soon mastered the lan-
guage, and aside from this he heard
the language all the time.

Martino first lived in New York, but
he did not like it there, and so he came
West, finally settling in St. Louis. His
fruit business prospered, and he ac-
cumulated considerable wealth, which he
invested in property. The city grew out
and around 5,213 Shaw Avenue. He
lived there and owned the property.

Time dragged along. He was lonely.
"You ought to be married," one of
his friends told him. "I remember
you said once that when you were able
you would marry some Italian girl."

"But I don't know of any," he an-
swered.

"Wasn't there one in Italy?" his
friend asked him.

"None," he replied.

But the subject reverted to his mind
a dozen times. He thought about it
much of the time. He looked ahead
into the future, and saw himself mar-
ried, with a family around him, and
spending the last days quietly and
peacefully like his old father over in
Italy.

"I will write to my father," he said.

Old Paulo Serati held the letter in
his hand and laughed aloud long.

Martino wants to find a wife for
him," he said to his wife. "He likes
America, but he knows where the beau-
tiful women live; where the good things
come from. It is here in Milan; here
in Italy."

"We can find him a wife," she an-
swered.

Then Paulo laughed and laughed
again.

"Here comes Angela," he said. "I
will let her read the letter."

When Angela came up to them she
saw that both her friends were much
pleased over something.

"We have a letter from Martino," he
said, "and I want you to read it. See
what he says."

The girl took the letter and read it.
"Have you found him a wife?" she
asked.

"Yes," said Paulo. "I think I know
a girl who loves him now. She will
make him a good wife. She has never
met him though."

"Who is it?" she asked, her voice be-
ing so low that it was with difficulty
that she was understood.

"You," said Paulo.

She threw the letter down on the
chair and ran out of the room and to
her home. There she told her parents
what her friends had decided.

"But that is a long way," said her
father.

"Not for a girl to go to the man she
loves," she replied, "for I do love him.
I believe I've loved him ever since I
was large enough to love anybody."

"He is a good man, too," said her
father.

Old Paulo and his wife came over
and told her parents what she had told
them.

"I have written to him several times
about Angela," said Paulo, "and he
knows her almost as well as I do. He
will tell him that I have selected his
wife."

That very night the letter was writ-
ten and mailed. Next day it was speed-
ing for St. Louis.

There was great excitement in that
neighborhood. It became rumored
around that Angela, the prettiest girl
in the vicinity, was going to St. Louis,
America, to marry Martino Serati. Sev-
eral of the people around knew him.
They remembered when he packed up
and left for the New World. They
knew, too, that he was sturdy and hon-
est, and had prospered. The girls
flocked around Angela. It was roman-
tic, they declared, that she was going
to marry a man she had never seen,
also that she was going so far.

For days they were very busy at her
home. There were so many clothes to
be made, and there were also friends to
call on and bid adieu. But the time
slipped by, and almost before she was
aware of it the day had come for her
departure.

She went over to Paulo's house
and walked about the yard and
looked at the house. She knew that
Martino would want to know all about
it and how his parents were. She
wanted to be sure that she had not
overlooked anything, from the chairs
cover to the table in the sitting room
to the trees out in the yard.

She was very happy, for she told her
parents and also Martino's father and
mother that she knew she would be
happy, for she did love Martino, and
she believed that he would love her.
Paulo was certain of this and so assured
her.

Finally all the adieux were said and
she had started for America. The trip
was a long and tedious one, particu-
larly the ocean voyage. Sometimes she
thought that she would never reach
land again, and after reaching land she
wondered how long it would take her
to get to St. Louis.

There was much to interest her and
the time flew by in the train, and soon
she saw the city. Her heart beat vio-
lently as the train rushed up through
the yards, passing scores of cars that
were being switched here and there,
and then the train came to a standstill.

It was such a big place that she was a
bit frightened at first. There was a
big crowd around, too, and she was a
little afraid that Martino would not be
able to find her.

She recognized him at once, from the
photograph, and he knew her, too.
Then she knew that her worry was
over, for she was safe, she knew, with
his arm around her and his kiss still
hot on her lips. The marriage was
yesterday afternoon in the little church
on Manchester Road. To-day a letter
will start for Milan, and there will be
four supremely happy people in that
city when the letter is received.—St.
Louis Republic.

During 1897, we shipped abroad 120,
000,000 pounds of oleo, mostly in the
oil to be worked up into "butter" in
foreign parts.

About 22,000 vehicles pass over Lon-
don Bridge every day.

AN ACCIDENTAL HERO.

"VINETA JIM'S" ADVENTURE ON THE PLAINS.

Saving a Herd of Cattle by Mistake—A
Daring Indiana Escapee—Now a United
States Official.

"Vineta Jim" is one of the officials
at the Capitol in Washington. He is
a man of great versatility and origi-
nality. He is not known as "Vineta
Jim" here in Washington, but he is
best known by that name down in his
home in Tennessee and in certain sec-
tions of the West. He has a reputa-
tion as a writer, a cowboy and an In-
dian fighter. By many he is regarded
as a great hero. His friends here know
him best as a keen wit.

The other day he got confidential
with a Star reporter.

"Accident often makes heroes," he
said. "Twice in my life I gained some
fame. I have enjoyed the sensation of
being a hero and have had my cour-
age praised with loud acclaim, but I
didn't have the courage to tell it was
all an accident. But the fact is that
things just happened to me so that I
couldn't get out of being a hero, and
I made the best of it."

"I went West from Tennessee to
make my fortune. I got out on the cat-
tle ranges and was looking for a job.
I knew nothing at all about herding
cattle. I could ride fairly well, as
most Southern men can, and I could
manage most any horse that another
man could, but I knew nothing about
herding cattle and had no sort of con-
ception of what one of those big West-
ern herds was like."

"I had hardly got into camp among
the cowboys on an immense cattle
ranch when something happened, and
the cry went up that there was a stamp-
ede. We were right out on the prairie
and the herd of cattle, which was off
at some distance, was coming on the
jump in our direction. The cowboys
jumped on their horses and scattered
for high places. I had no idea how
serious a thing a stampede of cattle
was. I had no conception of the size
of the herd and did not realize the
danger."

"I rode straight toward the cattle on
the dead run, trying to head them off
as I would a few cows in a pasture.
When I got pretty close to them the
thing began to dawn on me. In front
of me were thousands of cattle, cover-
ing acres of ground, bearing down to-
ward me like a charge of cavalry, fair-
ly making the air tremble with the
stamp of their feet. Their dilated nos-
trils, great spreading horns, and bulky
forms swayed together in great rush-
ing masses, convinced me that I had no
business riding headlong into them. I
wheeled my horse around and put on
the dead run. The herd came thun-
dering behind me. At every jump of
my horse the bunch of cattle seemed to
get bigger. They were right behind
me. I was leading the charge. All at
once I thought what would happen if
my horse should stumble. I bore off
a little to the right to get out of the
line of their charge. They followed
close in my lead. Still more sharply
to the right I bore, but they were di-
rectly in my trail. They were follow-
ing me to a dead certainty, and I could
only guess what the finish could be,
but I bore off still more to the right.
Finally I got into heavily rolling
ground, and seeing my chance, I turned
quickly behind a ridge and cut out
directly to the left along the sunken
ground, the ridge hiding me from view.
The cattle kept on bearing to the right
until they got to running in a great
circle and got mixed and wound up to
a standstill. When I appeared on the
top of a ridge a mile away the cow-
boys came over to me on the gallop.

"It's the best I ever saw!" cried one
of them, slapping me on the shoulder.
"I never saw cattle milled better."

"I didn't know what he meant, but
I was pleased, so I said nothing. They
were all overwhelming in their praise
of my 'milling.' They said I had
saved the herd, and took me up in tri-
umph to the owner of the ranch. There
was one of the cowboys I knew called
Yellow John, who came from the same
county I did in Tennessee. I got him
aside and asked him what it was all
about and what 'milling' was."

"I kinder thought you didn't know
what you were doing," he said, "but
don't say a word." He then explained
that 'milling' was leading a stampede
herd off their straight, headlong course
and getting them to run in a circle, so
that they would get mixed up and lock-
ed in a bunch. Cowboys take the lead
of a stampede herd at the risk of their
lives to save the herd from destruction
or heavy loss, and this is what I had
done without intending to."

"I took Yellow John's advice to say
nothing, and was made a great hero of.
I was at once taken into service, and
was the highest paid cowboy on the
ranch. With Yellow John's assist-
ance, I managed to play out the
hand."

"I was still enjoying the glory of this
adventure, when in 1882, the Creek war
broke out, and Lieutenant Black was
ordered to prevent a collision between
the two bands of Indians, one under
Speche and the other under Chitahat.
Lieutenant Black recruited his com-
pany with some of the most daring of
the cowboys, and Yellow John and I
were of the party. The two bands of
Indians had been advancing toward
each other, and were separated by a
range of hills, and there were but two
passes through which they could go.
Lieutenant Black's troops were camped
near one of these passes. Across the
pass from the camp was an elevation
commanding a view of both passes.
Yellow John and I were stationed on
this elevation to watch the further
pass under orders to give the alarm if
the Indians made a move."

"Yellow John was on his horse and
I was standing with my hand on the
saddle. Directly there was a whiz,
and an arrow went through the calf
of Yellow John's leg, through the sad-
dle-tethers and into the horse. It was
just enough to set the horse wild, and
it dashed off toward the camp. I threw
myself into my saddle, lost the reins,
and my horse followed that of Yellow
John. This happened in an instant. A
shower of arrows followed the first one,
and they came from between us and
the camp. Neither of us had any con-
trol over his horse nor any choice of
what direction we would take. We
knew the Indians were between us
and the camp, and that we were dash-
ing right into them, but we had to go
where our horses took us. The Indians had refrain-

ed from using firearms lest they
should alarm the camp. I do not know
just what happened, except that the
arrows were whizzing about me and I
was lying as close to my horse's neck
shooting, while the horse was going
like all possessed. I rode into camp
with a revolver in each hand with all
the chambers empty. The troops got
out and drove the Indians back, pre-
venting their escape. The next morning
I found that both flanks of my horse
were powder-burnt. I had been
shooting straight down into the ground
with both hands instead of shooting at
the Indians. I was so scared I did not
know what I was doing. But I was
a great hero. Lieutenant Black com-
mended me on my daring, and it was
reported to the department that the
escapee old Speche had been prevent-
ed by the daring venture of Vineta
Jim and Yellow John—only giving our
right names—who had fought their
way through and warned the com-
mand."

"I did not like to look at Yellow
John, and he avoided looking at me
when these things were being said."

ABOUT SLEEP WALKERS.

Queer Things About Them and Their Nar-
row Escapes.

The mention of a sleep walker stand-
ing upon the street railway track the
other night and barely escaping being
run down has brought to the minds of
many people incidents in this line that
have come under their observation, and
it is simply astonishing how general
is this singular habit, says the Hart-
ford Courant. One person mentions
the case of a member of the household
who was found wandering about on
the doorstep, all-unmindful of his dan-
ger, while the observer was at his win-
dow. He would have to get him in before
he should make a misstep and fall to
the ground. Usually the eyes of the
somniaulist are wide open, and now
and then a story indicates that the
vision must be fairly good at times.
For instance, a gentleman remembers
that when he was a young man an ac-
quaintance was badly given to the
habit, and he would often go out into
the yard and wander about. One night
a number of them lay in ambush for
him just to watch his operations. "By
the way," the door opened in a business-
like way and came the young man.
He went straightway across the street
into a lot where there was a nut tree,
and proceeded to pick up nuts and put
them in a pile. A few moments at this
task and he started toward the house.
In spanning the fence he slipped,
and while he was in the first act of
collecting his thoughts he saw in the
darkness the young men who were
watching him. Just at that time their
appearance so startled him that he fled
like a deer. The circumstance was so
impressed upon his mind that he never
afterward indulged in the habit.

A gentleman told an amusing inci-
dent that happened in his early life.
He was sure that he could not have
been more than 7 or 8 years old at the
time. He often found himself at the
far end of the long, unfinished chamber
where he slept, and usually could not
awake sufficiently to find his way to
bed again, so one or the other of his
parents would hear him crying and
come to his rescue. Naturally they
got tired of the bother, and no one
should be blamed for what followed.
As stated the chamber was an unin-
ished one, and in place of the guard
rail at the danger end of the stairway
a number of barrels had been placed.
When the night's somniaulist, tour
culminated—that left a lasting impres-
sion on his mind as well as his body—he
was near those barrels, and it seemed
had been struggling to get through
between them, when he surely must
be killed by falling down the stairs.
The noise aroused the parents, and
on this memorable occasion the father
visited the chamber, and just in time
to save the lad from getting through.

GONG LAMENESS.

A Peculiar Disease Which Affects Fire
Horses.

A report is expected from Dr. C. B.
Robinson, the well-known veterinary
surgeon, which will be, in one instance
at least, a most novel one, for it is
understood he will report that the
horses of the district fire department
are now and then found to be suffering
from nervous lameness caused by the
ringing of the big brass gongs which
sound the alarms of fire in the various
houses of the fire department.

Dr. Robinson, who has the medical
care of the horses in the fire depart-
ment, is said to have discovered that
the ringing of the gongs have in nu-
merous instances shocked the horses
to such an extent as to cause them to
go lame. In some cases so much as to
prevent them from the time from leaving
their stalls until urged by the men of
the companies. The lameness is de-
scribed as in the nature of nervous
paralysis, while temporary, so
shocks the animal affected as to render
it unfit for service in the fire de-
partment.

When a horse is found to be so af-
fected it is sent to Dr. Robinson's hos-
pital, where, after careful treatment, it
recovers to such an extent as to be able
to resume its work. Yet in a short
time after being returned to service
the lameness returns and the horse
again becomes incapacitated. Two
horses of the department are now in
the hospital suffering from the disease.

It is understood that there is no litera-
ture on the subject, but it is said to
have been the experience of Dr. Rob-
inson that about one in every ten of
the horses in the district fire depart-
ment sooner or later become affected
by this "gong lameness," as it is called.

Dr. Robinson has found that, as a
rule, only animals of a nervous, sensi-
tive disposition are subject to the dis-
order, but in his expected report it is
believed he will recommend the adop-
tion of some system for sounding
alarms of fire in the houses of the fire
department which will permit the dis-
continuance of the big house gong. The
condition of affairs discovered by Dr.
Robinson is not, it is said, by any
means a recent one in the history of
the local department, but it is consid-
ered by the advocates of the new meth-
od of receiving alarms at night, placed
in four of the houses of the department
by order of Commissioner Wight, as a
very strong argument in favor of their
general use.—Washington Star.

Opium is obtained from the unripe
fruit of the white poppy.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Up-to-Date Jokes and Witticisms From the
Comic Papers.

A VICTIM.

Willie—Papa, how are matches
made?

Papa—You'd better ask your
mother.

QUALIFIED.

Tom—Am I the only man you ever
loved?

Edna—Yes, the third only.

HIS DISTINCTION.

"Who is that military-looking chap?"

"That, sir, is the hero of a rumored
war."

DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW.

"I don't like this sort of weather.
It's bad for wheat."

"I don't either. It's bad for golf."

DEFINED.

Bobby—Pa, what is a misanthrope?

Pa—A man to whom you owe money
and who doubts if he'll ever get it
back again.

THE VOICE OF EXPERIENCE.

"What a dear little craft that wife
of yours is, eh, Dobson, old boy?"

"Dear? I should say so; takes so
dear I call her my revenue-cutter."

A TIMELY WARNING.

Jinks (to burglar)—You can't take
those things away! They were bought
on the installment plan, and cannot
be removed without written permis-
sion from the firm."

IT PLEASED HIM SO.

The Milliner—What did your hus-
band think of that \$30 hat I made for
you last week?

Mrs. Heighly—Oh, he just raved
over it—when I told him the price.

HE'D BE JEALOUS, TOO.

"I'm very jealous of my reputation,
sir," said the rural speculator to the
farmer with whom he was disputing
over a deal.

"Don't blame you. I'll bear mighty
close watchin'."

PUZZLED.

Bill—There's just one thing I can't
understand.

Jill—Let's have it.

"They say a man works like light-
ning."

"That's correct."

"And when they speak of lightning
they always say it plays."

AND THEN SHE LEFT.

Mrs. Peck—Have you forgotten,
Henry, that you used to say, before
we were married, that you would be
willing to die for me?

H. Peck (in a fit of desperation)—
Oh, Maria, how I wish you